

FILE DESCRIPTION

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THRU

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVEST.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUST.
COMMUNICATION SECTION

MAY 8 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI CHICAGO

536PM URGENT 5-8-67 RMF

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CHICAGO /100-40903/ /25-47895/

B7C
~~_____~~

C. J. Jenner

General

COMINFIL, STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, IS-C; PROPOSED DRAFT
CARD BURNING DEMONSTRATION, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, MAY EIGHT INSTANT,
SSA, NINETEEN FORTY-EIGHT.

RE CHICAGO TELETYPE DATED MAY EIGHT INSTANT.

RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED TODAY THAT SDS SPONSORED A DEMONSTRATION
AND RALLY AT FEDERAL BUILDING AND INDUCTION CENTER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
FROM THREE TEN PM TO FOUR FORTY PM THIS DATE. THIRTY FIVE INDIVIDUALS
PARTICIPATED AND PROTESTED WAR IN VIET NAM AND DRAFT. DEMONSTRATION
AND RALLY PEACEFUL. NO ARRESTS, INCIDENTS, OR CARD BURNING. SECRET
SERVICE, USA, USM, GSA, INDUCTION CENTER OFFICIALS AND LOCAL
MILITARY ADVISED. LHM FOLLOWS.

END

DET

FBI WASH DC

REC'd 100-40903-2036

MAY 9 1967

54 MAY 11 1967

cc - White House

no copy - 3 wells

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 8 1967

TELETYPE

FBI CHICAGO

1119AM URGENT 5/8/67 JAZ

TO DIRECTOR (100-439048)

FROM CHICAGO (100-40903) 1P

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. DeLoach ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Casper ☒
Mr. Callahan ☒
Mr. Conrad ☒
Mr. Felt ☒
Mr. Gale ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Sullivan ☒
Mr. Tavel ☒
Mr. Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Miss Holmes ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

COMMONFILL STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, IS - C;
PROPOSED DRAFT CARD BURNING DEMONSTRATION, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
MAY EIGHT INSTANT, SSA, NINETEEN FORTY-EIGHT.

RE CHICAGO TELETYPE DATED MAY FIVE LAST SENT UNDER SECOND
CAPTION.

RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED TODAY THAT SDS, WILL SPONSOR A
DEMONSTRATION STARTING THREE PM THIS DATE IN FRONT OF FEDERAL
BUILDING, TWO ONE NINE SOUTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
PROTESTING VIET NAM WAR AND DRAFT. AT FOUR PM DEMONSTRATORS
SCHEDULED TO MARCH TO INDUCTION CENTER, SIX ONE FIVE WEST
VAN BUREN, CHICAGO. SECRET SERVICE, USA, USM, GSA, INDUCTION
CENTER OFFICIALS, LOCAL MILITARY, AND PD ADVISED. LHM FOLLOWS.

END

DLH

FBI WASH DC

EX-103

REC-52

100-439018-2037

MAY 30 1967

56 MAY 17 1967

CG MR. SULLIVAN

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

INT. SEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Wick

DATE: May 8, 1967

FROM: M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
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Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Attached is a 33-page blind memorandum concerning Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) which has been prepared through the joint efforts of the Crime Records and Domestic Intelligence Divisions. Substantially all of the data in the attached memorandum is of a public source nature; and the memorandum contains numerous names, dates and places--including the names and addresses of SDS members whom a newsman might want to contact in his preparation of a major expose-type article regarding SDS.

The attached material has been assembled--pursuant to a suggestion made by the Domestic Intelligence Division--for the use of a reliable news contact (or news contacts) of the Bureau. It includes one entire section (pages 12-16) regarding "Subversive Bedfellows of SDS" and also highlights SDS members' disruptive activities on certain college campuses and their militant opposition to the United States involvement in Vietnam and to military conscription.

SDS has attracted considerable public attention in recent months and has become the focal point of intensive news interest. It is felt that friendly newspaper and magazine writers would be delighted to do an "in-depth" article regarding this irresponsible outfit. We would furnish it only to writers whom we know from past experience will fully respect our confidence.

RECOMMENDATION:

REC-35

100-439041-703

2- ENCLOSURE

That the attached blind memorandum be made available to friendly newsmen in confidence for their use in exposing Students for a Democratic Society.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

original
Removed
in Crime
Research
GWS

MAY 12 1967
57 ALL

MAY 12 1967

Students for a Democratic Society
SDS
100-439041-703

Below could use this and
for more info
TJ
GWS
WCS

71
OS
JL

SEARCH

May 9, 1967

**STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
FRONT-RUNNER OF THE "NEW LEFT"**

memo

On Saturday afternoon, April 15, 1967, a 22-year-old Swarthmore College graduate stepped to the microphone on an outdoor platform at the United Nations Plaza in New York. Surveying the tens of thousands of persons who had jammed the area of East 42 Street and First Avenue--most to protest the United States involvement in Vietnam, and the remainder to heckle or simply observe the demonstration--this young man trod a narrow line between gross irresponsibility and criminal sedition.

The speaker: Nicholas Michael Egleson, sometime beatnik and full-time President of the Students for a Democratic Society. He spoke in glowing terms of a group of demonstrators who, earlier in the day, had burned their draft cards in violation of Federal law. "Refuse to go to war," he urged, "and join us in acts of disobedience if the war continues."

Nick Egleson was given a place on the speakers' platform at the massive April 15 "Vietnam Week" rally because (1) he could be depended upon to exhort the demonstrators with seditious or near-seditious

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

TSB
100-439048-2038

remarks and (2) as President of Students for a Democratic Society (commonly known as SDS), he represents the largest and best-known organization of the self-proclaimed "New Left."

"PORT HURON STATEMENT" OF 1962

SDS was, until the two organizations amicably parted in 1965, a youth affiliate of the League for Industrial Democracy. (The League is successor to the Inter-Collegiate Socialist Society--a group organized in 1905. The stated purpose of the Inter-Collegiate Socialist Society was to mobilize college professors, students and graduates to teach socialism and collective ownership to college students, teachers, professional men, and communities at large throughout the country.)

The militant, defiant SDS organization which exists today actually was founded at a convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. A "select" group of students who described themselves as "liberals and radicals" attended this founding convention. It was here that the group's "Port Huron Statement" (a "bible" in the reconstituted SDS movement) was drafted.

The "Port Huron Statement" is a lengthy document (it fills 60 pages of a booklet) which covers a variety of subjects including peace, poverty and civil rights. The following are brief excerpts from this document:

"As a social system we seek the establishment of a democracy of individual participation, governed by two central aims: that the individual share in those social decisions determining the quality and direction of his life; that society be organized to encourage independence in men and provide the media for their common participation."

* * * * *

"The American political system is not the democratic model of which its glorifiers speak. In actuality it frustrates democracy by confusing the individual citizen, paralyzing policy discussion, and consolidating the irresponsible power of military and business interests."

* * * * *

"We are subject to a remote control economy, which excludes the mass of individual 'units'--the people--from basic decisions affecting the nature and organization of work, rewards, and opportunities."

* * * * *

"Today the world alternatively drifts and plunges towards a terrible war--when vision and change are required, our government pursues a policy of macabre dead-end dimensions--conditioned, but not justified, by actions of the Soviet bloc. Ironically, the war which seems so close will not be fought between the United States and Russia, not externally between two national entities, but as an international civil war throughout the unrespected and unprotected civitas which spans the world."

"While weapons have accelerated man's opportunity for self-destruction, the counter-impulse to life and creation is superbly manifest in the revolutionary feelings of many Asian, African and Latin American peoples. Against the individual initiative and aspiration, and social sense of organicism characteristic of these upsurges, the American apathy and stalemate stand in embarrassing contrast."

* * * * *

"Our pugnacious anti-communism and protection of interests has led us to an alliance inappropriately called the 'Free World'.... An unreasoning anti-communism has become a major social problem for those who want to construct a more democratic America."

* * * * *

"As democrats we are in basic opposition to the communist system. The Soviet Union, as a system, rests on the total suppression of organized opposition.... The Communist Party has equated falsely the 'triumph of true socialism' with centralized bureaucracy.... Communist parties throughout the rest of the world are generally undemocratic in internal structure and mode of action."

* * * * *

"Our paranoia about the Soviet Union has made us incapable of achieving agreements absolutely necessary for disarmament and the preservation of peace."

* * * * *

**"Our America is still white.... White, like
might, makes right in America today."**

*** * * * ***

**"America should concentrate on its genuine
social priorities: abolish squalor, terminate
neglect, and establish an environment for people
to live in with dignity and creativeness.**

**"A program against poverty must be just as
sweeping as the nature of poverty itself."**

**(Thomas Emmett Hayden, who was born in Detroit in
December, 1939, is credited by SDS with being the chief architect of
its "Port Huron Statement." Hayden has been residing in Newark, New
Jersey, and has been a leading figure in the Newark Community Affairs
Union. He became the focal point of not only national, but international,
attention in December, 1965, and January, 1966, when he joined
Communist Party theoretician Herbert Aptheker and Yale faculty mem-
ber Staughton Lynd on a trip to North Vietnam. Their trip constituted
a blatant defiance of such laws as those proscribing travel to countries
designated by the Secretary of State, which countries include North Viet-
nam, and prohibiting misuse of a United States passport. Aptheker is**

the father of Bettina Aptheker, a self-admitted communist who has been an active participant in SDS affairs. Lynd has been outspoken in opposing United States policy toward Vietnam and has participated in demonstrations from Washington, D. C. to Berkeley, California.)

ANTI-ESTABLISHMENT

The program of SDS during the nearly 5-year period since its Port Huron, Michigan, founding convention has been one characterized by opposition. SDS opposes Selective Service, opposes United States participation in the war in Vietnam, opposes academic and administrative practices of our colleges and universities.

Members of SDS speak of "participatory democracy" as an ideal form of society. Actually, "participatory democracy" is a system bordering on anarchy--one which strongly distrusts "the establishment," "authority," "the system."

This "anti-establishment" attitude on the part of SDS is strongly reflected in its weekly publication, "New Left Notes." In its February 20, 1967, and December 9, 1966, issues, "New Left Notes" published special boxes containing the following thoughts:

"Sure, you think what you wish. But you wish to think what the controllers wish you to think." (February 20, 1967, issue)

"The most dangerous enemy of truth and freedom amongst us is that compact majority--yes, the damned, compact Liberal majority--that is it! Now you know!" (from) 'An Enemy of the People' (by) Henrik Ibsen. " (December 9, 1966, issue)

The cornerstone of "participatory democracy" SDS-style is found in the following sentence which appears in the Preamble to the Constitution of SDS:

'It (SDS) maintains a vision of a democratic society, where at all levels the people have control of the decisions which affect them and the resources on which they are dependent. "

The fact that an individual might have neither the education nor the experience--neither the necessary information nor the ability--to effectively participate in, or to "control," critically important policy decisions matters little to SDS.

That chaos and individual anarchy would prevail if a system of "participatory democracy" were ever attempted in so large

and complex a society as the United States is obvious. Yet, to the members of SDS, "participatory democracy" represents a Utopia to be practiced and promoted in SDS affairs.

NATIONAL CONVENTION IN 1965

For example, at the National Convention of SDS which was held at Camp Maplehurst, Kewadin, Michigan, in June, 1965, the theme of "participatory democracy" prevailed from the opening moment until the closing day. All facilities at the convention site--including cabins and bathrooms--were coed, being shared by the more than 250 participants without regard to sex, color or creed. The camp facilities were described as being filthy--but so were many of the delegates, a number of whom went barefoot, unshaven and unkempt.

One of the participants in this National Convention, a faculty member from Wayne State University in Detroit, advocated that "chain-ins and sit-ins" be staged "at major thoroughfares" in the interest of promoting "peace." Another proposed an "emergency crisis program" to completely tie-up traffic in Washington, D. C. His plan included such measures as stalling cars on expressways and staging "lie-ins" in front of police and fire stations.

The director of this convention, C. Clark Kissinger, a mathematician and graduate of the University of Chicago who then, at

age 24, was National Secretary of SDS--offered a proposal so radical that it was dubbed 'Kissinger's Kamikaze.' In order to force a "political trial" which would make the Government defend its "immoral acts in Vietnam," Kissinger advocated that SDS members deliberately violate the Espionage Act of 1917, as well as certain parts of the Military Code of Justice and certain provisions of the Smith Act of 1940. He specifically suggested that members enter American military bases and distribute leaflets to demoralize servicemen and urge servicemen to desert or adopt other means of avoiding participation in the Vietnam conflict. (Kissinger resides and works in Chicago.)

NATIONAL OFFICE IN CHICAGO

Since July, 1966, the national headquarters of SDS has been located in Room 206 at 1608 West Madison Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The headquarters was moved to Chicago from New York City in the Spring of 1965.

Top national officers of SDS are:

(1) Nick Egleson, who was born in California in June, 1944, has lived in New York City and graduated from Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania in June, 1966; and

(2) Carl George Davidson, who was born in July, 1943, resided in Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, graduated from Penn State University in 1964 and subsequently became a Philosophy instructor at the University of Nebraska.

Egleson succeeded Carl Preston Oglesby, Jr., as President. Carl Davidson, who organized and served as President Chapter at the University of Nebraska, is Vice President of SDS organization. Both men were elected to their offices at the National Convention of SDS which was held at Clear Lake, Iowa, from August 27 through September 2, 1966.

(Past-President Oglesby was born July 30, 1935, at Yellow Springs, Ohio. He attended Ohio's Kent State University in the mid-1950s and received the BA degree at the University of Michigan in 1962. In 1963, he was residing at Yellow Springs, Ohio--site of Antioch College. He has traveled extensively in the past two years; and in 1965, he visited Vietnam. He has given a number of lectures and made other appearances in the United States, in which he has denounced America's involvement in Vietnam.

SUBVERSIVE BEDFELLOWS OF SDS

Since 1962, the Communist Party, USA, and other subversive organizations have indulged in extensive courtships of SDS-- and SDS has not been reluctant to accept the attentions showered upon it by these suitors. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover called attention to this fact in a message published in the October, 1966, issue of the "FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin" in which he described SDS as "a militant youth group which receives support from the Communist Party and which in turn supports communist objectives and tactics. Mr. Hoover stated that Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, has characterized SDS as a group which the Party has "going for us."

(On October 7, 1966--approximately one week after the October, 1966, issue of the "FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin" was published--"New Left Notes," official SDS newspaper, printed an article stating:

"Well, for once, J. Edgar Hoover is right.

There are some Communists in SDS. Every regular reader of 'New Left Notes' must be fully aware of that fact, and he must also know that some of those Communists have openly admitted their membership

in both organizations.... SDS is an open organization which welcomes all who seek for solutions to the problems of our day."

In an Associated Press news story datelined at Chicago, Illinois, on October 17, 1965, the then Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach also was quoted as having disclosed that the Department of Justice had found "some Communists and some persons very closely associated with Communists" working for SDS.

Communists and members of other subversive organizations have been prominent among the participants in meetings and other functions of SDS. For example, two members of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, took part in the National Convention which SDS held last summer at Clear Lake, Iowa. These two Party officials, Bettina Aptheker and Carl Bloice, participated in a panel which discussed "working with communists." A third participant in this panel represented the pro-Peking Progressive Labor Party.

On April 17, 1965, when the much-publicized "March on Washington" to protest United States action in Vietnam took place, scores of current and former Communist Party members joined in this SDS-organized and -controlled demonstration. Furthermore,

deliberately or otherwise, SDS members have assisted Marxists to build a bridge between themselves and American youth in other ways. For example, SDS sponsored the appearance of Edward Lamansky at the University of Washington in January, 1966. Commenting on Lamansky's appearance there, the University's student newspaper, stated:

"... (Lamansky) emphasized that while he is a communist, he works for the PLP (Progressive Labor Party), not the Communist Party.... Lamansky is from New York. He was the leader of the student group which went to Cuba in the summer of 1964."

The student newspaper also quoted Lamansky as stating in an interview, "I am a communist. On Thursday I'm going to tell why I think everybody should be communists and why I think the United States should have a communist revolution."

With regard to the \$2 wedding between SDS and the Marxists, it is interesting to note that a most significant change was made in the Preamble to the SDS Constitution at SDS' 1965 National Convention. Prior to the 1965 National Convention, the Preamble to the SDS

Constitution (which was originally adopted in June, 1962) had stated, "Students for a Democratic Society is an association of young people on the left. It seeks to create a sustained community of educational and political concern; one bringing together liberals and radicals, activists and scholars, students and faculty.... It feels the urgency to put forth a radical, democratic program counterposed to authoritarian movements both of Communism and the domestic Right." During the 1965 National Convention, the Preamble was amended to eliminate the words "counterposed to authoritarian movements both of Communism and the domestic Right."

The book entitled "The New Left" by Phillip Abbott Luce, published in 1966, contains an extensive treatment of SDS which includes the following statements:

"SDS has become more and more radical and has espoused the united-front policy of joining with the myriad of young Communist groups in demonstrations. This indicates a shift in the thinking of the leadership. But it is important for the growth of SDS to keep a public 'ideological independence' in order to keep from being categorized as a Communist organization, which it certainly is not..."(page 149)

"... (SDS) threw open its membership to the young Communists.... (page 156)

"The young Communists are, of course, elated at the ultra-left swing of SDS and are vying to attempt to bring it under their individual control." (page 160)

(The dust jacket of "The New Left" describes Luce as having been born in Ohio in 1938 and as having been "widely recognized as a leader and spokesman of the 'New Left' prior to his break with Communism in January of 1965.")

A GROWING MEMBERSHIP

SDS currently claims to have more than 150 chapters across the United States. Its Vice President, Carl Davidson, commented on the size of SDS' membership in an article in the February 3, 1967, issue of the official SDS publication "New Left Notes" as follows:

"Recently, Nick Egleson and I, after visiting about 60 SDS chapters between us, compared notes on the numerical size of SDS. According to our modest, if not conservative, estimates, about 30,000 young Americans consider themselves members of SDS chapters. Over 6,000 of these have National

SDS membership cards. The 30,000 figure is remarkable in two ways. First, we are much larger than we thought we were. Second, starting from almost zero, we have achieved that number in seven years; we have grown tenfold in only 2 years."

Davidson's article also stated, "Far more people come looking for us than we manage to consciously reach out to. Hardly a week goes by that the National Office doesn't discover an active SDS chapter somewhere that no one knew existed."

The October 28, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes" contains a list of 145 SDS chapters ranging geographically from the University of Florida at Gainesville to the University of Washington in Seattle. Typical of the colleges and universities where SDS is active today are:

Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, where SDS has been sharing a basement apartment at 107 Dryden Road as its office with antiwar organizations. At Ithaca, SDS has been very active in protesting United States intervention in Vietnam and opposing military conscription. It has engaged

in such demonstrations as the picketing of a Dow Chemical Company (manufacturer of napalm) job-applicant interviewer on the Cornell campus in the Fall of 1966. As part of its campaign of criticism of the University's administration, SDS obtained special buttons in the Fall of 1966. The buttons came in sets of two and were intended to ridicule Cornell's Proctor, Lowell George. The first button read, 'I Am Not Yet Convinced The Proctor is a Horse's Ass.' The second button read, 'I Am Convinced.' (100-43904 P -1-19 p.23)

Among those highly active in SDS affairs at Cornell have been Bruce David Dancis, who was elected SDS president at Cornell in October, 1966, and makes his home in Bronx, New York; Paul Schechter, a member of the Class of 1968 who is from Flushing, New York; and Robert Greenblatt, a Professor of Mathematics at Cornell. (100-439048-1-13,19)

(Dancis, who was born May 14, 1948, in New York City, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury

at Auburn, New York, on April 4, 1967. The indictment charges that Dancis mutilated his Selective Service card. The alleged mutilation occurred at a public gathering on the campus at Cornell on the afternoon of December 14, 1966, in the presence of a number of persons.)

(The March 28, 1967, issue of "The Worker," a communist newspaper, contains an article captioned "Cornell Expels 9 Anti-War Students." This states, "Nine Cornell University students were expelled from school last week when they launched a drive at the Ithaca campus and at the colleges to recruit 500 students who would burn their draft cards at the April 15 demonstration in New York City. According to Michael Luckman, public relations director of the Spring Mobilization Committee, the nine had recruited 40 Cornell students. Among the expelled students were.... Bruce Dancis." At the April 15, 1967, "Vietnam Week" demonstration in New York, a number of young men did, in fact, participate in a draft card burning ceremony.)

Pennsylvania State University at University
Park, Pennsylvania, where the SDS chapter has recently staged a fund drive to raise money in support of medical care for persons injured in napalm raids in the Vietnam war. SDS members have also engaged in harassment of the Dow Chemical Company in connection with Dow job-interviewing activities at Penn State this year; and they have insisted that the University administration not cooperate with the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Carl Davidson, the National Vice President of SDS, is a graduate of Penn State. Among those prominent in SDS at Penn State in recent months have been Neil C. Buckley, a graduate student who is from Clearfield, Pennsylvania; Peter Ross Sieger, who is the local treasurer of SDS; and Shelly Janoff, chairman of SDS at Penn State.

University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin,
where the SDS chapter is headed by Henry W. Haslach, who is a candidate for the doctor's degree in mathematics.

In February, 1967, in connection with demonstrations against the Dow Chemical Company at the University, a group of students including Henry Haslach and Robert Cohen (a self-proclaimed anarchist and antiwar demonstrator) were arrested.

SDS has been the target of considerable criticism in Madison. Wisconsin State Legislator Gordon Roseleip introduced a resolution in the State Legislature urging abolishment of SDS and the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (a youth organization which was founded at the direction of the Communist Party and is communist-controlled) at the University of Wisconsin campus.

(The March 13, 1967, issue of "New Left Notes" printed an article under the caption "Wisconsin & Dow" stating in part: "Members of SDS from the University of Wisconsin have been engaged in a prolonged struggle resisting the presence of Dow Chemical recruiters on the Campus.... on the third day of the protest, there was a march on campus to protest the arrest of

a total of 16 persons in the past two days. During the course of the proceedings about ten more people were arrested.

"Also during the course of the day Marty Tandler, SDS regional traveler, was conducting negotiations with the Chancellor of the University and the Dean of Students. Among the demands for which he was speaking, he urged that the University no longer allow Dow recruiters on campus, or for that matter any recruiters as they perverted the meager attempts for real education. After about five minutes of these negotiations, about 60 adamant SDS people burst into the office. At that moment the Dean lost his cool and started frothing at the mouth and sputtering that the intruders weren't going to let them out of the office. And indeed, those present informed him that they had taken a vote--along with the three hundred outside, and he and the Chancellor would not be allowed to leave. Trusty Chancellor, however, did not lose his cool and proceeded to dwell on the possible legal ramifications of the students' actions which would be taken by THE SYSTEM if they persisted.")

University of California at Berkeley,
California, where a two-day National Council
meeting of SDS under the leadership of Nick Egleson
and Carl Davidson was held in December, 1966.
Opposition to the draft was the main order of
business at this meeting.

In the Sproul Hall area of the University--
where the so-called "Free Speech Movement" attained
its moments of greatest infamy in the Fall of 1964--
SDS continues to sponsor rallies and to distribute
its literature. Leaders of the campus SDS chapter
include Joan Kramer, secretary (her residence,
1625 Grove Street, is the SDS mailing address in
Berkeley); Ingrid Kristin "Kris" Dymond, who is
treasurer; and Edward "Ted" Hayes, who is chairman
of the Labor Committee.

University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan,
where SDS operates through a group known as the Voice
Political Party or simply "Voice." During the past
academic year, SDS has been involved in a number of
demonstrations at the University. In large part,

these revolved around (1) the refusal of the University administration to stop compiling class rankings for the Selective Service System's assistance in determining draft deferments, and (2) a ban on disruptive "sit-in" demonstrations by the University. In 1967, SDS (or, as it is commonly known at Michigan, "Voice") has staged protests against personnel recruitment by the Central Intelligence Agency on the campus--and has also been involved in a sit-in at the Ann Arbor Police Department following the confiscation by police of an obscene motion picture which was being shown on the campus.

The SDS chapter at the University of Michigan is headed by Gary Rothberger. He was preceded in this position by Michael Zweig, a teaching fellow in economics. Others who have been very active in SDS affairs at Ann Arbor include Stephen Weissman and Robert Alan Haber.

(In 1966, Weissman and Haber began devoting themselves to the Radical Education Project, commonly referred to as REP, of SDS. REP's national offices are

located at 510 East William Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan. It is self-described as "an independent education, research and publication program, initiated by the Students for a Democratic Society, devoted to the cause of democratic radicalism and aspiring to the creation of a new left in America.")

(The March 28, 1967, issue of "The Worker," a communist newspaper, contains an article reflecting that Michael Zweig and Gary Rothenberger "sounded-off" at a function at the University of Michigan involving Senator Philip A. Hart and Congressman Gerald Ford. According to the article, Senator Hart and Congressman Ford "were denounced by anti-war students...when both politicians refused to reply to students on U.S. bombings in North Vietnam." The article states that "Gary Rothenberger, a student, stood up and charged that written questions about the House Un-American Activities Committee and peace had been censored. He proposed open questioning." The article quoted Michael Zweig as declaring, "...you are killing people in Vietnam; why do you want to hide what this country is doing?")

"NEW LEFT NOTES"

"New Left Notes," the official weekly newspaper of Students for a Democratic Society, is published at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. In October, 1966, it claimed to have a total weekly distribution of 5,596 copies--5,096 to mail subscribers, and 500 distributed free.

"New Left Notes" is more sounding board than news sheet. It provides a medium for SDS officials and supporters to circulate opinions and proposals which they may have. Many of the articles and poems which it publishes would shock the ordinary citizen--particularly those citizens who are repulsed by the sight of four-letter words.

Vietnam, Selective Service, "the military-industrial complex," American foreign policy --these are the favorite targets for attack in "New Left Notes." Others include poverty and discrimination.

SDS and its weekly newspaper are obsessed with methods of avoiding military service. For example, the January 20, 1967, issue of "New Left Notes" contains a boxed announcement urging:

"MAKE DRAFT-RESISTANCE A REALITY"

**Keep the National Office informed regarding
Draft-Resistance programs and activities in**

your area. Submit your reports and/or requests for information to: resist, SDS, 1608 W. Madison, Chicago, Ill. 60612. For emergency aid or advice call (312) 666-3874. Watch NLN ("New Left Notes") for the names and addresses of your local resistance agents. Why don't you organize a Draft-Resistors Union?"

BLUEPRINT FOR DRAFT DODGERS

The February 3, 1967, issue of "New Left Notes" contains an article by one Mark Kleiman which suggests, "There are numerous ways of messing up draft boards. Some are only harassment techniques, while others may be good for organizing." Here are some of Kleiman's "helpful" observations:

"...you have a right to see the file your (draft) board has on you if you make an appointment. Under most circumstances, there is nothing to prevent you from absconding with all or part of your file, or, possibly inserting new data."

* * * * *

"It might also be good to simply send your board a card saying, 'I appeal,' and leave it up to them to find out precisely what it is that you are appealing. A beneficial side-effect of this form of harassment is that you cannot be drafted while anything relating to your draft status is on appeal."

*** * * * ***

"It is possible to register people who do not exist.... You can get a photostat (of a birth certificate for a deceased individual)..., go to a draft board, and register under a false name and address. The fun ensues when this mythical person does not respond to any mail, and fails to report for a physical or induction. Ultimately, federal agents will spend much time attempting to track down people who do not exist." (Kleiman points out that such acts of false draft registration are punishable by imprisonment "if you're caught.")

*** * * * ***

"It is possible to fake a IV-F without using drugs to wreck yourself. You could go to a doctor, and complain

of ulcerous symptoms, (sickness after drinking alcohol, sickness if you don't eat, burning sensation if you do, etc.). He will tell you to come back for an X-ray. The night before the X-ray, take some peanut butter, roll it into a ball 1/4 inch in diameter, and leave it out to harden overnight. The next day, swallow it just a few minutes before the X-ray. It will show up in your stomach as a duodinal ulcer. At this point, it shouldn't be too hard to get a letter from the doctor stating that you have this condition. At the physical itself, you could keep a straight pin on the inside of your shorts, and prick your finger lightly when asked for a urine sample, so that a drop of blood becomes mixed with your urine, which would look very much like kidney trouble."

* * * * *

"One thing which is very important to remember is that these centers are rarely on federal property, in which case orders from soldiers should be resisted firmly and as loudly as possible. At the very worst, the police might be summoned to arrest you for disturbing the peace."

(The author of the above-cited article appears to be Mark Allen Kleiman, commonly known as Mark Kleiman, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, in January, 1950. Kleiman has attended high school in both Los Angeles, California, and Evanston, Illinois. He dropped out of high school in Illinois in 1966. His father, Richard Kleiman, resides at 1567 Ridge, Evanston, Illinois; however, young Kleiman--who is reputed to be a drug user and to "sport" a mustache and goatee--has been living in California and functioning as an organizer for SDS. During March, 1967, he was living with Sandra Gail Horwitz in an apartment at 1079 San Pablo Avenue, Albany, California. Horwitz has been a student at the University of California at Berkeley and a participant in SDS activities.)

At its meeting in Berkeley, California, in December, 1966, the National Council of SDS adopted a very strong "Anti-Draft Resolution." As printed in the January 13, 1967, issue of "New Left Notes," this resolution states, in part:

"SDS reaffirms its opposition to the United States Government's immoral, illegal, and genocidal war against the Vietnamese people....

"SDS reaffirms its opposition to conscription in any form. We maintain that all conscription is coercive and anti-democratic, and that it is used by the United States Government to oppress people in the United States and around the world.

"...SDS therefore encourages all young men to resist the draft. Since individual protest cannot develop the movement needed to end the draft and the war, SDS adopts the following program:

"A. SDS members will organize unions of draft resisters. The members of these unions will be united by the common principle that under no circumstances will they allow themselves to be drafted....

"B. National SDS will assist all efforts to organize, within the armed forces, resistance to United States foreign policy. Towards this end we will publish a periodical newspaper and other literature directed to those already in the armed forces....

"C. Since the primary task of SDS is that of building a movement for social change in the United States, we do not advocate emigration as an alternative to the draft. Nevertheless, we realize that this option is being considered by many young men. We will thus provide information about emigration, and will encourage those who emigrate to build international support for the draft resistance unions and to work for an end to the war."

POSTERS AND STICKERS

Among other targets of SDS criticism and abuse is America's foreign policy. Various issues of "New Left Notes" (the April 3, 1967, issue among them) have published notices regarding "SDS--Agitprop Stickers" which can be purchased through the SDS National Office. Among these are stickers bearing the inscriptions "Commit LBJ, NOT the USA" and "Genocide for fun and profit, Support U. S. Foreign Policy."

A poster on the front page of the March 13, 1967, issue of "New Left Notes" features a caricature of Secretary of State Dean Rusk. On this poster, Secretary Rusk is referred to as "Scum of the Earth, Boob, Idjit, Stupe" and as "Fool, Eternal Sap." The poster also

describes him as a "Bum," "Bold-Faced Liar," "Youth Corrupter,"
"Child of Satan" and "Dirty Clod."

1967 NATIONAL CONVENTION IN OHIO IN JUNE

SDS currently is laying plans for its next National Convention to begin June 25, 1967. It will be held at Yellow Springs, Ohio, the site of Antioch College.

This National Convention--like other major activities of SDS--undoubtedly will be open to anyone who is interested in the proceedings, including newsmen.

August 10, 1967

**STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
FRONT-RUNNER OF THE "NEW LEFT"**

From June 25 through July 2, 1967, a group of young men and women--at times numbering more than 400--gathered at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor to berate life in the United States and endorse programs of defiance and contempt toward rightful authority.

These young Americans were participants in the 1967 National Convention of Students for a Democratic Society, where--

Our Government was condemned for attempting "to intimidate soldiers and thereby continue its imperialist war against Viet Nam and the American people";

Aid was urged "to servicemen who wish to terminate their association with the Armed Forces by going underground";

"The American press and local and national officials" were bluntly accused of whipping up "racist reactions" in response to "black people defending their communities against police attacks";

NOTE: See Jones to Bishop memo dated 8/7/67 re Students for a Democratic Society, GWG

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

The Selective Service System was described as a device "used by the United States Government to oppress people" and as providing "a manpower pool for an aggressive and imperialistic foreign policy"; and

A propaganda film from North Vietnam was attentively and appreciatively viewed.

At this National Convention, the delegates also agreed that Students for a Democratic Society should accept invitations from communist Cuba and Russia--by sending an observer to the 1967 Tri-Continental Conference at Havana and to the celebration in Moscow honoring the 50th Anniversary of the Soviet Union.

FORMER AFFILIATE OF LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

Students for a Democratic Society (commonly referred to as SDS) is the largest and best-known organization of the self-proclaimed "New Left." SDS was, until the two organizations amicably parted in 1965, a youth affiliate of the League for Industrial Democracy. (The League is successor to the Inter-Collegiate Socialist Society--a group organized in 1905. The stated purpose of the Inter-Collegiate Socialist Society was to mobilize college professors, students and graduates to teach socialism and collective ownership to college students, teachers, professional men, and communities at large throughout the country.)

"PORT HURON STATEMENT" OF 1962

The militant, defiant SDS organization which exists today actually was founded at a convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. A "select" group of students who described themselves as "liberals and radicals" attended this founding convention. It was here that the group's "Port Huron Statement" (a "bible" in the reconstituted SDS movement) was drafted.

The "Port Huron Statement" is a lengthy document (it fills 60 pages of a booklet) which covers a variety of subjects including peace, poverty and civil rights. The following are brief excerpts from this document:

"As a social system we seek the establishment of a democracy of individual participation, governed by two central aims: that the individual share in those social decisions determining the quality and direction of his life; that society be organized to encourage independence in men and provide the media for their common participation."

* * * * *

"The American political system is not the democratic model of which its glorifiers speak. In actuality it frustrates democracy by confusing the individual citizen, paralyzing policy discussion, and consolidating the irresponsible power of military and business interests."

*** * * * ***

"We are subject to a remote control economy, which excludes the mass of individual 'units'--the people--from basic decisions affecting the nature and organization of work, rewards, and opportunities."

*** * * * ***

"Today the world alternatively drifts and plunges towards a terrible war--when vision and change are required, our government pursues a policy of macabre dead-end dimensions--conditioned, but not justified, by actions of the Soviet bloc. Ironically, the war which seems so close will not be fought between the United States and Russia, not externally between two national entities, but

as an international civil war throughout the
unrespected and unprotected civitas which spans
the world."

"While weapons have accelerated man's
opportunity for self-destruction, the counter-
impulse to life and creation is superbly manifest in
the revolutionary feelings of many Asian, African and
Latin American peoples. Against the individual initiative
and aspiration, and social sense of organicism characteris-
tic of these upsurges, the American apathy and stalemate
stand in embarrassing contrast."

* * * * *

"Our pugnacious anti-communism and
protection of interests has led us to an alliance
inappropriately called the 'Free World'.... An
unreasoning anti-communism has become a
major social problem for those who want to con-
struct a more democratic America."

* * * * *

"As democrats we are in basic opposition to
the communist system. The Soviet Union, as a sys-
tem, rests on the total suppression of organized

opposition. . . . The Communist Party has equated
falsely the 'triumph of true socialism' with centralized
bureaucracy. . . . Communist parties throughout the rest
of the world are generally undemocratic in internal
structure and mode of action."

* * * * *

"Our paranoia about the Soviet Union has
made us incapable of achieving agreements absolutely
necessary for disarmament and the preservation of
peace."

* * * * *

"Our America is still white. . . . White, like
might, makes right in America today."

* * * * *

"America should concentrate on its genuine
social priorities: abolish squalor, terminate
neglect, and establish an environment for people
to live in with dignity and creativeness.

"A program against poverty must be just as
sweeping as the nature of poverty itself."

(Thomas Emmett Hayden, who was born in Detroit in December, 1939, is credited by SDS with being the chief architect of its "Port Huron Statement." Hayden has been residing in Newark, New Jersey, and has been a leading figure in the Newark Community Union Project. He became the focal point of not only national, but international, attention in December, 1965, and January, 1966, when he joined Communist Party theoretician Herbert Aptheker and Yale faculty member Staughton Lynd on a trip to North Vietnam. Their trip constituted a blatant defiance of such laws as those proscribing travel to countries designated by the Secretary of State, which countries include North Vietnam, and prohibiting misuse of a United States passport. Aptheker is the father of Bettina Aptheker, a self-admitted communist who has been an active participant in SDS affairs. Lynd has been outspoken in opposing United States policy toward Vietnam and has participated in demonstrations from Washington, D. C., to Berkeley, California.)

"PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY"

The program of SDS since its 1962 convention at Port Huron, Michigan, has been one characterized by opposition. SDS opposes Selective Service, opposes United States participation in the war in Vietnam, opposes academic and administrative practices of our colleges and universities.

"It (SDS) maintains a vision of a democratic society, where at all levels the people have control of the decisions which affect them and the resources on which they are dependent."

The fact that an individual might have neither the education nor the experience--neither the necessary information nor the ability--to effectively participate in, or to "control," critically important policy decisions matters little to SDS.

That chaos and individual anarchy would prevail if a system of "participatory democracy" were ever attempted in so large and complex a society as the United States is obvious. Yet, to the members of SDS, "participatory democracy" represents a Utopia to be practiced and promoted in SDS affairs.

NATIONAL CONVENTION IN 1965

For example, at the National Convention of SDS which was held at Camp Maplehurst, Kewadin, Michigan, In June, 1965, the theme of "participatory democracy" prevailed from the opening moment until the closing day. All facilities at the convention site--including

Members of SDS speak of "participatory democracy" as an ideal form of society. Actually, "participatory democracy" is a system bordering on anarchy--one which strongly distrusts "the establishment," "authority," "the system."

This "anti-establishment" attitude on the part of SDS is strongly reflected in its weekly publication, "New Left Notes." In its February 20, 1967, issue, "New Left Notes" published a special box containing the following observation:

"Sure, you think what you wish. But you wish to think what the controllers wish you to think."

The December 9, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes" published a similar thought from Henrik Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People":

"The most dangerous enemy of truth and freedom amongst us is that compact majority--yes, the damned, compact Liberal majority--that is it! Now you know!"

The cornerstone of "participatory democracy" SDS-style is found in the following sentence which appears in the Preamble to the Constitution of SDS:

cabins and bathrooms--were coed, being shared by the more than 250 participants without regard to sex, color or creed. The camp facilities were described as being filthy--but so were many of the delegates, a number of whom went barefoot, unshaven and unkempt.

One of the participants in this National Convention, a faculty member from Wayne State University in Detroit, advocated that "chain-ins and sit-ins" be staged "at major thoroughfares" in the interest of promoting "peace." Another proposed an "emergency crisis program" to completely tie up traffic in Washington, D. C. His plan included such measures as stalling cars on expressways and staging "lie-ins" in front of police and fire stations.

The director of this convention, C. Clark Kissinger-- a mathematician and graduate of the University of Chicago who then, at age 24, was National Secretary of SDS--offered a proposal so radical that it was dubbed "Kissinger's Kamikaze." In order to force a "political trial" which would make the Government defend its "immoral acts in Vietnam," Kissinger advocated that SDS members deliberately violate the Espionage Act of 1917, as well as certain parts of the Military Code of Justice and certain provisions of the Smith Act of 1940.

He specifically suggested that members enter American military bases and distribute leaflets to demoralize servicemen and urge servicemen to desert or adopt other means of avoiding participation in the Vietnam conflict.

NATIONAL OFFICE IN CHICAGO

Since July, 1966, the national headquarters of SDS has been located in Room 206 at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. The headquarters was moved to Chicago from New York City in the Spring of 1965.

Principal national officers, elected at the 1967 National Convention in Ann Arbor, Michigan, are Carl George Davidson, Robert Milton Pardun and Michael Spiegel.

Davidson, who holds the newly established position of Interorganizational Secretary, was Vice President of SDS in 1966-1967. (The offices of President and Vice President were abolished in 1967.) Born in July, 1943, Davidson graduated from Penn State University in 1964 and subsequently became a philosophy instructor at the University of Nebraska. He organized and served as President of the SDS chapter at the University of Nebraska before being elected Vice President of the national SDS

organization at the National Convention which was held in Clear Lake, Iowa, in the Summer of 1966.

Pardun was elected Internal Education Secretary.

He became active in SDS at Austin, Texas, as a student at the University of Texas and has traveled extensively on behalf of SDS in recent years.

Spiegel was chosen to serve as National Secretary. A Harvard University student, he has been a very active member of the Harvard-Radcliffe chapter of SDS.

SUBVERSIVE BEDFELLOWS OF SDS

Since 1962, the Communist Party, USA, and other subversive organizations have indulged in extensive courtships of SDS-- and SDS has not been reluctant to accept the attentions showered upon it by these suitors. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover called attention to this fact in a message published in the October, 1966, issue of the "FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin" in which he described SDS as "a militant youth group which receives support from the Communist Party and which in turn supports communist objectives and tactics." Mr. Hoover stated that Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, has characterized SDS as a group which the Party has "going for us."

(On October 7, 1966, --approximately one week after the October, 1966, issue of the "FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin" was published--"New Left Notes," official SDS newspaper, printed an article stating:

"Well, for once, J. Edgar Hoover is right.

There are some Communists in SDS. Every regular reader of 'New Left Notes' must be fully aware of that fact, and he must also know that some of those Communists have openly admitted their membership in both organizations. . . . SDS is an open organization which welcomes all who seek for solutions to the problems of our day.")

In an Associated Press news story datelined at Chicago, Illinois, on October 17, 1965, the then Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach also was quoted as having disclosed that the Department of Justice had found "some Communists and some persons very closely associated with Communists" working for SDS.

Communists and members of other subversive organizations have been prominent among the participants in meetings and other functions of SDS. For example, two members of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, took part in the National Convention which SDS held last summer at Clear Lake, Iowa. These two

Party officials, Bettina Aptheker and Carl Bloice, participated in a panel which discussed "working with communists." A third participant in this panel represented the pro-Peking Progressive Labor Party.

On April 17, 1965, when the much-publicized "March on Washington" to protest United States action in Vietnam took place, scores of current and former Communist Party members joined in this SDS-organized and -controlled demonstration. Furthermore, deliberately or otherwise, SDS members have assisted Marxists to build a bridge between themselves and American youth in other ways. For example, SDS sponsored the appearance of Edward Lamansky at the University of Washington in January, 1966. Commenting on Lamansky's appearance there, the University's student newspaper, stated!!

"... (Lamansky) emphasized that while he is a communist, he works for the PLP (Progressive Labor Party), not the Communist Party.... Lamansky is from New York. He was the leader of the student group which went to Cuba in the summer of 1964."

The student newspaper also quoted Lamansky as stating in an interview, "I am a communist. On Thursday, I'm going to tell why I think everybody should be communists and why I think the United States should have a communist revolution."

With regard to the \$2 wedding between SDS and the Marxists, it is interesting to note that a most significant change was made in the Preamble to the SDS Constitution at SDS' 1965 National Convention. Prior to the 1965 National Convention, the Preamble to the SDS Constitution (which was originally adopted in June, 1962) had stated, "Students for a Democratic Society is an association of young people on the left. It seeks to create a sustained community of educational and political concern; one bringing together liberals and radicals, activists and scholars, students and faculty. . . . It feels the urgency to put forth a radical, democratic program counterposed to authoritarian movements both of Communism and the domestic Right." During the 1965 National Convention, the Preamble was amended to eliminate the words "counterposed to authoritarian movements both of Communism and the domestic Right."

The book entitled "The New Left" by Phillip Abbott Luce, published in 1966, contains an extensive treatment of SDS which includes the following statements:

"SDS has become more and more radical and has espoused the united-front policy of joining with the myriad of young Communist groups in demonstrations. This indicates a shift in the thinking of the leadership. But it is important for the growth of SDS to keep a public 'ideological independence' in order to keep from being categorized as a Communist organization, which it certainly is not...."(page 149)

"...(SDS) threw open its membership to the young Communists..."(page 156)

"The young Communists are, of course, elated at the ultra-left swing of SDS and are vying to attempt to bring it under their individual control."
(Page 160)

(The dust jacket of "The New Left" describes Luce as having been born in Ohio in 1938 and as having been "widely recognized as a leader and spokesman of the 'New Left' prior to his break with Communism in January of 1965.")

A GROWING MEMBERSHIP

SDS currently claims to have more than 150 chapters across the United States. The then Vice President, Carl Davidson, commented on the size of SDS' membership in an article in the February 3, 1967,

issue of the official SDS publication "New Left Notes" as follows:

"Recently, Nick Egleson and I, after visiting about 60 SDS chapters between us, compared notes on the numerical size of SDS. According to our modest, if not conservative, estimates, about 30,000 young Americans consider themselves members of SDS chapters. Over 6,000 of these have National SDS membership cards. The 30,000 figure is remarkable in two ways. First, we are much larger than we thought we were. Second, starting from almost zero, we have achieved that number in seven years; we have grown tenfold in only 2 years."

(The Nick Egleson referred to above is Nicholas Michael Egleson, who served as President of SDS in 1966-67. He was born in California in June, 1944, and graduated from Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania in June, 1966. Egleson visited North Vietnam in the Spring of 1967 and reported on his trip to the delegates to the SDS National Convention in Ann Arbor, Michigan.)

Davidson's article also stated, "Far more people come looking for us than we manage to consciously reach out to. Hardly a week goes by that the National Office doesn't discover an active SDS chapter somewhere that no one knew existed."

The October 28, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes" contains a list of 145 SDS chapters ranging geographically from the University of Florida at Gainesville to the University of Washington in Seattle. Typical of the colleges and universities where SDS is active today are:

Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, where SDS has shared a basement apartment at 107 Dryden Road as its office with antiwar organizations. At Ithaca, SDS has been very active in protesting United States intervention in Vietnam and opposing military conscription. It has engaged in such demonstrations as the picketing of a Dow Chemical Company (manufacturer of napalm) job-applicant interviewer on the Cornell campus in the Fall of 1966. As part of its campaign of criticism of the University's administration, SDS obtained special buttons in the Fall of 1966. The

buttons came in sets of two and were intended to ridicule Cornell's Proctor, Lowell George. The first button read, "I Am Not Yet Convinced The Proctor is a Horse's Ass." The second button read, "I Am Convinced."

Bruce David Dancis, who was born in New York City in May, 1948, was elected SDS president at Cornell in October, 1966. Dancis was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Auburn, New York, on April 4, 1967. The indictment charges that Dancis mutilated his Selective Service card. The alleged mutilation occurred at a public gathering on the campus at Cornell on the afternoon of December 14, 1966, in the presence of a number of persons.)

(The March 28, 1967, issue of "The Worker," a communist newspaper, contains an article captioned "Cornell Expels 9 Anti-War Students." This states, "Nine Cornell University students were expelled from school last week when they launched a drive at the Ithaca campus and at the colleges to recruit 500 students who would burn their draft cards at the

April 15 demonstration in New York City. According to Michael Luckman, public relations director of the Spring Mobilization Committee, the nine had recruited 40 Cornell students. Among the expelled students were... }
Bruce Dancis.")

Pennsylvania State University at University
Park, Pennsylvania, where the SDS chapter has staged a fund drive to raise money in support of medical care for persons injured in napalm raids in the Vietnam war. SDS members have also engaged in harassment of the Dow Chemical Company in connection with Dow job-interviewing activities at Penn State this year; and they have insisted that the University administration not cooperate with the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Carl Davidson, Interorganizational Secretary of SDS, is a graduate of Penn State.

University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin,
where Henry W. Haslach, head of the SDS chapter, was arrested in February, 1967, in connection with demonstrations against the Dow Chemical Company at the University.

SDS has been the target of considerable criticism in Madison. Wisconsin State Legislator Gordon Roseleip introduced a resolution in the State Legislature urging abolishment of SDS and the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (a youth organization which was founded at the direction of the Communist Party and is communist-controlled) at the University of Wisconsin campus.

(The March 13, 1967, issue of "New Left Notes" printed an article under the caption "Wisconsin & Dow" stating in part: "Members of SDS from the University of Wisconsin have been engaged in a prolonged struggle resisting the presence of Dow Chemical recruiters on the Campus.... On the third day of the protest, there was a march on campus to protest the arrest of a total of 16 persons in the past two days. During the course of the proceedings about ten more people were arrested.

"Also during the course of the day Marty Tandler, SDS regional traveler, was conducting negotiations with the Chancellor of the University and the Dean of Students. Among the demands for which he was speaking, he urged that the University no longer allow Dow recruiters on campus, or for that matter any recruiters as they perverted the meager attempts for real education. After about five minutes of these negotiations, about 60 adamant SDS people burst into the office. At that moment the Dean lost his cool and started frothing at the mouth and sputtering that the intruders weren't going to let them out of the office. And indeed, those present informed him that they had taken a vote--along with the three hundred outside, and he and the Chancellor would not be allowed to leave. Trusty Chancellor, however, did not lose his cool and proceeded to dwell on the possible legal ramifications of the students' actions which would be taken by THE SYSTEM if they persisted.")

University of California at Berkeley,
California, where a two-day National Council
meeting of SDS under the leadership of the then
President and Vice President of SDS, Nick Egleson
and Carl Davidson, was held in December, 1966.
Opposition to the draft was the main order of
business at the meeting. (See page 30.)

University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan,
(site of the 1967 SDS National Convention), where SDS
operates through a group known as the Voice Political
Party or simply "Voice." During the past year, SDS
has been involved in a number of demonstrations at the
University. In large part, these have revolved around
(1) the refusal of the University administration to stop
compiling class rankings for the Selective Service
System's assistance in determining draft deferments,
and (2) a ban on disruptive "sit-in" demonstrations by
the University. In 1967, SDS (or, as it is commonly
known at Michigan, "Voice") has staged protests against

personnel recruitment by the Central Intelligence Agency on the campus--and has also been involved in a sit-in at the Ann Arbor Police Department following the confiscation by police of an obscene motion picture which was being shown on the campus.

The SDS chapter at the University of Michigan has most recently been headed by Gary Rothberger. He was preceded in this position by Michael Zweig, a teaching fellow in economics.

(The March 28, 1967, issue of "The Worker," a communist newspaper, contains an article showing that Michael Zweig and Gary Rothenberger "sounded-off" at a function at the University of Michigan involving Senator Philip A. Hart and Congressman Gerald Ford. According to the article, Senator Hart and Congressman Ford "were denounced by anti-war students...when both politicians refused to reply to students on U. S. bombings in North Vietnam." The article states that "Gary Rothenberger, a student, stood up and charged that written questions about the House Un-American Activities Committee and peace had been censored. He proposed open questioning." The article quoted Michael Zweig

as declaring, "...you are killing people in Vietnam; why do you want to hide what this country is doing?")

"NEW LEFT NOTES"

"New Left Notes," the official weekly newspaper of Students for a Democratic Society, is published at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. In October, 1966, it claimed to have a total weekly distribution of 5,596 copies--5,096 to mail subscribers, and 500 distributed free.

"New Left Notes" is more sounding board than news sheet. It provides a medium for SDS officials and supporters to circulate opinions and proposals which they may have. Many of the articles and poems which it publishes would shock the ordinary citizen--particularly those citizens who are repulsed by the sight of four-letter words.

Vietnam, Selective Service, "the military-industrial complex," American foreign policy--these are the favorite targets for attack in "New Left Notes." Others include poverty and discrimination.

SDS and its weekly newspaper are obsessed with methods of avoiding military service. For example, the January 20, 1967, issue of "New Left Notes" contains a boxed announcement urging:

"MAKE DRAFT-RESISTANCE A REALITY

**"Keep the National Office informed regarding
Draft-Resistance programs and activities in
your area. Submit your reports and/or
requests for information to: resist, SDS,
1608 W. Madison, Chicago, Ill. 60612.
For emergency aid or advice call (312)
666-3874. Watch NLN ('New Left Notes')
for the names and addresses of your local
resistance agents. Why don't you organize
a Draft-Resistors Union?"**

BLUEPRINT FOR DRAFT DODGERS

**The February 3, 1967, issue of "New Left Notes" contains
an article by one Mark Kleiman which suggests, "There are numerous
ways of messing up draft boards. Some are only harassment techniques,
while others may be good for organizing." Here are some of Kleiman's
"helpful" observations:**

**"...you have a right to see the file your
(draft) board has on you if you make an appointment.**

Under most circumstances, there is nothing to prevent you from absconding with all or part of your file, or, possibly inserting new data."

* * * * *

"It might also be good to simply send your board a card saying, 'I appeal,' and leave it up to them to find out precisely what it is that you are appealing. A beneficial side-effect of this form of harrasment is that you cannot be drafted while anything relating to your draft status is on appeal."

* * * * *

"It is possible to register people who do not exist.... You can get a photostat (of a birth certificate for a deceased individual)..., go to a draft board, and register under a false name and address. The fun ensues when this mythical person does not respond to any mail, and fails to report for a physical or induction. Ultimately, federal agents will spend much time attempting to track down people who do not exist." (Kleiman points out that such acts of false draft registration are punishable by imprisonment "if you're caught.")

* * * * *

"It is possible to fake a IV-F without using drugs to wreck yourself. You could go to a doctor, and complain of ulcerous symptoms, (sickness after drinking alcohol, sickness if you don't eat, burning sensation if you do, etc.) He will tell you to come back for an X-ray. The night before the X-ray, take some peanut butter, roll it into a ball 1/4 inch in diameter, and leave it out to harden overnight. The next day, swallow it just a few minutes before the X-Ray. It will show up in your stomach as a duodinal ulcer. At this point, it shouldn't be too hard to get a letter from the doctor stating that you have this condition. At the physical itself, you could keep a straight pin on the inside of your shorts, and prick your finger lightly when asked for a urine sample, so that a drop of blood becomes mixed with your urine, which would look very much like kidney trouble."

* * * * *

"One thing which is very important to remember is that these centers are rarely on federal property, in which case orders from soldiers should

be resisted firmly and as loudly as possible. At the very worst, the police might be summoned to arrest you for disturbing the peace."

(The author of the above-cited article appears to be Mark Allen Kleiman, commonly known as Mark Kleiman, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, in January, 1950. Kleiman has attended high school in both Los Angeles, California, and Evanston, Illinois. He dropped out of high school in Illinois in 1966 and subsequently left for California, where he has been functioning as an organizer for SDS. His principal address in California has been the apartment of Sandra Gail Horwitz at 1079 San Pablo Avenue, Albany. Horwitz has been a student at the University of California at Berkeley and a participant in SDS activities.)

At its meeting in Berkeley, California, in December, 1966, the National Council of SDS adopted a very strong "Anti-Draft Resolution." As printed in the January 13, 1967, issue of "New Left Notes," this resolution states, in part:

"SDS reaffirms its opposition to the United States Government's immoral, illegal, and genocidal war against the Vietnamese people....

"SDS reaffirms its opposition to conscription in any form. We maintain that all conscription is coercive and anti-democratic, and that it is used by the United States Government to oppress people in the United States and around the world.

"...SDS therefore encourages all young men to resist the draft. Since individual protest cannot develop the movement needed to end the draft and the war, SDS adopts the following program:

"A. SDS members will organize unions of draft resisters. The members of these unions ~~will be~~ united by the common principle that under no circumstances will they allow themselves to be drafted....

"B. National SDS will assist all efforts to organize, within the armed forces, resistance to United States foreign policy. Towards this end we will publish a periodical newspaper and other literature directed to those already in the armed forces....

"C. Since the primary task of SDS is that of building a movement for social change in the United States, we do not advocate emigration as an alternative to the draft. Nevertheless, we realize that this option is being considered by many young men. We will thus provide information about emigration, and will encourage those who emigrate to build international support for the draft resistance unions and to work for an end to the war."

POSTERS AND STICKERS

Among other targets of SDS criticism and abuse is America's foreign policy. Various issues of "New Left Notes" (the April 3, 1967, issue among them) have published notices regarding "SDS--Agitprop Stickers" which can be purchased through the SDS National Office. Among

these are stickers bearing the inscriptions "Commit LBJ, NOT the USA" and "Genocide for fun and profit, Support U. S. Foreign Policy."

A poster on the front page of the March 13, 1967, issue of "New Left Notes" features a caricature of Secretary of State Dean Rusk. On this poster, Secretary Rusk is referred to as "Scum of the Earth, Boob, Idjit, Stupe" and as "Fool, Eternal Sap." The poster also describes him as a "Bum," "Bold-Faced Liar," "Youth Corrupter," "Child of Satan" and "Dirty Clod."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 5-9-67

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 36433-36435. Senator Miller, (R) Iowa, requested to have printed in the Record an article entitled "The New Left Turns to Mood of Violence in Place of Protest" written by Paul Hofmann, and published in the New York Times. The article stated "We are working to build a guerilla force in an urban environment," said the national secretary of the left-wing Students for a Democratic Society, Gregory Calvert, one day recently. "We are actively organizing sedition," he said. Mr. Miller advised that he did not believe that any organization should be permitted to preach its doctrines of sedition. The article goes on to state "At the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice, an official said 'it is obvious that these (New Left) groups are becoming more and more vociferous and threatening' in protesting against the war in Vietnam and calling for sedition. However, he said he was unable to comment on how serious a threat to law and order these groups were."

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for [redacted] was reviewed and pertinent items were

marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that

portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

100-439048-
NOT RECORDED
MAY 11 1967

REC 36

100-45182039

EX-112

May 8, 1967

BY LIAISON

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. CD Brennan
- 1 - [REDACTED]

Honorable Sheldon S. Cohen
Commissioner
Internal Revenue Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C.

*Delivered
5-9-67
[Signature]*

B7C

Dear Mr. Cohen:

In accordance with the request you made of Assistant to the Director Cartha D. DeLoach of this Bureau, there is enclosed a memorandum concerning the Radical Education Project.

Summary

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

WNP:ekw/pdb
(7)

NOTE: Mr. Cohen requested Mr. DeLoach to have the Bureau furnish him with any information concerning the Radical Education Project. This Project was initiated by the Students for a Democratic Society in late 1965 and apparently is trying to obtain a tax exempt status from the Internal Revenue Service at this time.

ENCLOSURE

RECEIVED
MAY 10 1967

MAY 18 1967
56 MAY 18 1967

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - [REDACTED]

May 9, 1967 b7c

RADICAL EDUCATION PROJECT

In a letter under the letterhead "Radical Education Project, 510 East William St., Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48108," this project is self-described as "An independent education, research and publication program, initiated by Students for a Democratic Society, devoted to the cause of democratic radicalism and aspiring to the creation of a new left in America." This letter also states "Its primary functions are to document and to analyze and to discover new perceptions. Where our system causes injustice we must document it. Where there is corruption and privilege we must expose it. How change has been created elsewhere must be analyzed. Politics is persuasion and strategy and perception of a goal."

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam, and to "radically transform" the university community and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International, at San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

In an article appearing in the July 6, 1966, issue of "Michigan Daily," University of Michigan student publication,

WNP:ekw
(7)

100-439048-2037

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by reg. 12/21/67 BCR:vm

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Loach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RADICAL EDUCATION PROJECT

captioned "Radical Education Project: Giving Depth to Dissent". It is stated that the Radical Education Project was proposed at an SDS national council meeting in December, 1966, and received formal approval at an April, 1968, SDS national council meeting. According to the article, since the beginning of June, 1968, Radical Education Project has sent letters enclosing a prospectus of the project to numerous individuals requesting funds to carry the project through the initial organizational phases and to aid its permanent establishment. The letter enclosing the prospectus notes that Radical Education Project is in urgent need of scientific, social, and artistic skills, and in urgent need of money.

The "New Left Notes," Volume 2, number 16, dated April 24, 1967, on page two, contained the following announcement:

"NOTE: Radical Education Project (REP) has refused to consider binding the recent NC Resolution which directed REP to move to Chicago and undertake the organization of summer institutes for training teacher-organizers. Consequently, REP considers itself an independent corporation no longer responsible for the interior education of SDS-Ed."

In the preceding quotation NC apparently refers to National Council and Ed to Education.

Original to Mr. Sheldon S. Cohen, Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D. C., by cover letter same date.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CHICAGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN CHICAGO	DATE 5-10-67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/11 - 5/3/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY -		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	87C
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of **[REDACTED]** dated 2/10/67, at Chicago.

- p* -

LEAD

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will follow and report activities of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) both nationally and locally in 90 days.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The Bureau in Bureau letter dated September 22, 1965, instructed that two additional copies of this report be submitted for distribution by the Bureau to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). In addition, the Bureau in Bureau airtel dated April 26, 1966, also instructed that one copy of this report be furnished to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Chicago, Illinois.

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: CG 100-40903 See ii page. 8 - Bureau (100-439045) (RM) AND (1)		1	2040 REC-1
		MAY 12 1967	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	ACSL, OSI, ONI, RAB (1302) IRS	INT. SEC. APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF <i>[Signature]</i> DATE 3-28-77	
Request Recd.	CC-NACCD		
Date Fwd.	5-18-67 11/9/67		
How Fwd.	R.L.S. 7		
By	51 MAY 10 1967 P.A.K.		

cc: 4 - [unclear]
972 921-10

CG 100-10903

8 - Bureau (100-439048) (RM) (AMSD)
1 - 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois (Via Courier)
1 - NISO, Chicago, Illinois (Via Courier)
1 - OSI, Chicago, Illinois (Via Courier)
1 - JKS, Chicago, Illinois (Via Courier)
1 - Albany (100-19262) (Info) (RM)
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1 - New Orleans (157-3634) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-148047) (Info) (RM)
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- 1 - Norfolk (Info) (RM)
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- 1 - Phoenix (100-6033) (Info) (RM)
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- 1 - Richmond (100-10252) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - St. Louis (100-19785) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Salt Lake City (Info) (RM)
- 1 - San Antonio (100-9333) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - San Diego (100-13473) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - San Francisco (100-52152) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - San Juan (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Savannah (105-934) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Seattle (100-27151) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Springfield (100-10202) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Tampa (105-2314) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - Washington Field (100-44140) (Info) (RM)
- 5 - Chicago (100-40903)

CG 100-40903

Information copies are being furnished to the 113th MI Group, Evanston, Naval Investigative Service Office (NISO), Chicago, and Office of Special Investigations (OSI), Chicago.

This report has been classified "confidential" because it contains information furnished through [REDACTED] through [REDACTED] which, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of these informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness and thereby have an adverse effect on the security of the United States.

Individuals mentioned in this report concerning whom subversive characterizations are not included in Section V, were checked through the indices of the Chicago Office and this check was negative or insufficient identifying data was available from which a subversive characterization could be constructed.

INFORMANTS

Source

Location

[REDACTED] b1
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Current location of National SDS Office - instant report to [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

- B -

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Source

[REDACTED]

B1

Location

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Characterization of
JAMES WEST

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

B7C
B7D

- C -

COVER PAGE

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Source

[REDACTED]

Location

[REDACTED]

Characterizations of
GREGORY CALVERT and NICK
EGLESON

Characterization of GREGORY
CALVERT

Characterization of DEE
JACOBSEN

Characterization of MARK
KLEIMAN

Characterization of MARK
KLEIMAN

Characterization of JOHN
MAHER

Characterizations of
ROBERT ROSS, JEFF SEGAL
and LEE WEBB

Characterization of JEFF
SEGAL

Characterization of EARL
SILBAR

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- D -

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Source

[REDACTED]

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Location

[REDACTED]

- E* -

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois (Via Courier)
1 - NISO, Chicago, Illinois (Via Courier)
1 - OSI, Chicago, Illinois (Via Courier)
1 - INS, Chicago, Illinois (Via Courier)

Report of [REDACTED]

Date: 5-10-67

87C

Office: Chicago, Illinois

Field Office File #: 100-40903

Bureau File #: 100-439048

Title: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENTS
FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) maintains its national offices in Room 206, 1603 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. SDS operates a community action group called Jobs Or Income Now (JOIN) with offices at 4533 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois. SDS initiated a Radical Education Project (REP) with offices at 510 East Williams Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan, however, in recent issue of SDS newspaper "New Left Notes" it was stated that REP considers itself an independent corporation and no longer responsible for the internal education of SDS. S chapters on college campuses in Chicago area set forth. National SDS officers are NICK EGGLESON - President, CARL DAVIDSON - Vice-President, GREGORY CALVERT - National Secretary, and DEE JACOBSEN - Assistant National Secretary. CARL DAVIDSON, SDS President during 2/67, stated that over six thousand individuals have National SDS membership as of 4/67, primary efforts of SDS were protesting United States intervention in Viet Nam and encouraging youth to resist the draft. National SDS as of 4/67 was \$7,000 in Communist Party (CP), Socialist Workers Party (SWP), and Socialist Alliance (YSA) interests in SDS set forth. Background information regarding SDS officers and other individuals mentioned in this report where available set forth.

Retained Classification
CLASSIFIED BY 1482 SSM/jar
EXEMPT FROM 2.9-76
DATE OF DECISION
Paragraph marked C otherwise U

- P*
RAK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from
downgrading and
declassification

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ELS:meb

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DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

I. PREDICATION

This investigation of the Chicago Chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and the national organization of the SDS was initiated by the Chicago Office of the FBI to determine the extent of Communist Party (CP) infiltration in the SDS and/or if the organization is a special target for infiltration. The FBI is not interested in any of the legitimate activities of the SDS.

The following organizations mentioned in this report, which have not been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450, are characterized in the appendix section:

Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights
May 2 Movement
Progressive Labor Party
Socialist Workers Party, Chicago Branch
Socialist Workers Party, New York Local
Students for a Democratic Society
W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago
W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America
Young Socialist Alliance-Chicago
Young Socialist Alliance-Los Angeles Branch
Young Socialist Alliance
Revolutionary Committee of the
Fourth International (RCFI)

II. ORGANIZATIONAL DATA

A. Location - Offices

1. National

On April 29, 1967, source advised that the National Office of the SDS is maintained in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

[REDACTED] 670

2. Regional

The "New Left Notes" ("NLN"), which is self-described in the masthead as being published weekly by the SDS, in the issue dated April 24, 1967, listed the following regional offices of the SDS:

New York City: 49 West 27th Street, New York City

Niagara Regional Coordinating Committee
Post Office Box 57-31, River Campus Station
Rochester, New York

Northern California: 924 Howard Street,
San Francisco, California

Southern California: Post Office Box 85396
Los Angeles, California

New England: 31 Lee Street, Apartment 3A,
Cambridge, Massachusetts

3. Miscellaneous

a. Jobs or Income Now (JOIN)

On April 28, 1967, a source advised that the SDS has a community action group called Jobs or Income Now (JOIN) which maintains its offices at 4533 North Sheridan Road,

CG 100-40903

Chicago, Illinois. Source added that JOIN promotes a community action program among the poor, deprived and unemployed persons in the Chicago area.

[REDACTED] b7D

b. Radical Education Project (REP)

On April 18, 1967, source advised that the SDS has set up the Radical Education Project (REP) which presently maintains its office at 510 East William, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

[REDACTED] b7D

On March 31, 1967, [REDACTED] b7D made available a copy of a form letter on the letterhead stationery of the Radical Education Project, 510 East William Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan. In the upper right hand corner of the aforementioned letter the following paragraph was noted:

(REP is) "an independent education, research and publication program initiated by SDS devoted to the cause of democratic radical reform and aspiring to the creation of a new left in America."

The "NLN", Volume 2, #16, dated April 24, 1967, on page three contained the following announcement: "Note: REP has refused to consider binding the recent NC resolution which directed REP to move to Chicago and undertake the organization of summer institutes for training teacher-organizers. Consequently, REP considers itself an independent corporation no longer responsible for the internal education of SDS. -Ed."

B. Aims and Objectives

The "NLN," Volume 1, #42, dated November 11, 1966, contained an article captioned "Constitution." This article in part read as follows:

CG 100-40903

"National Constitution, STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

"(as amended at the 1966 National Convention, Clear Lake, Iowa)

"PREAMBLE

"Students for a Democratic Society is an association of young people on the left. It seeks to create a sustained community of educational and political concern; one bringing together liberals and radicals, activists and scholars, students and faculty.

"It maintains a vision of a democratic society, where at all levels the people have control of the decisions which affect them and the resources on which they are dependent. It seeks a relevance through the continual focus on realities and on the programs necessary to effect change at the most basic levels of economic, political and social organization. It feels the urgency to put forth a radical, democratic program whose methods embody the democratic vision."

Source advised that as of April, 1967, the major part of all SDS activity today is directed towards the following:

1. To inform youth concerning their rights and encourage them to resist the draft.
2. Publicize and protest United States intervention in Viet Nam and urge immediate withdrawal of American troops from South Viet Nam.

 B7D

CG 100-40903

C. Membership

The "NLN," Volume 1, #42, dated November 11, 1966, contained an article captioned "Constitution." This article read in part as follows:

"Section 1. Membership is open to all who share the commitment of the organization to democracy as a means and as a social goal.

"Section 2. S.D.S. is an organization of and for democrats. It is civil libertarian in its treatment of those with whom it disagrees, but clear in its opposition to any anti-democratic principle as a basis for governmental, social or political organization.

"Section 3. Dues. The amount and period of national dues shall be determined by the National Council.

"Section 4. Associates. Individuals who do not wish to join the S.D.S., but who share the major concerns of the organization, may become associates, with rights and responsibilities as defined by the national council."

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The "NLN," Volume 2, #5, dated February 3, 1967, on page four, contained an article captioned "National Vice President's Report - Has SDS Gone to Pot?" which was written by CARL DAVIDSON. This article read in part as follows: "Recently Nick Egleson and I, after visiting about 60 SDS chapters between us, compared notes on the numerical size of SDS. According to our modest if not conservative estimate about 30,000 young Americans consider themselves to be members of SDS chapters. Over 6,000 of these have national SDS membership cards."

D. National Officers and
Governing Bodies of SDS

1. National Officers

The "NLN," Volume 2, #15, dated April 17, 1967, on page two in its masthead listed the following national officers of the SDS:

Nick Egleson - President
Carl Davidson - Vice President
Greg Calvert - National Secretary

In addition to the above national officers, the "NLN," Volume 1, #15, dated November 25, 1966, contained an article captioned "NAC Minutes-11/11/66." In this article it was stated that DEE JACOBSON was hired to be interim assistant national secretary and office manager for SDS.

2. National Council (NC)

The "NLN," Volume 1, #42, dated November 11, 1966, contained an article captioned "Constitution." This article read in part as follows:

"Section 2. The national council shall be the major policy-making and program body of the organization. It shall determine policy in the form of resolutions on specific views within the broad orientation of the organization; determine the program priorities and action undertaken by the organization consonant with the orientation and mandates set by the Convention; charter chapters, associated groups and fraternal organizations;

CG 100-40903

and be empowered to suspend chapters, with the right of appeal to the Convention. The NC shall be responsible for the drafting of a budget, administration of the budget, and organization of fund raising; interviewing and appointment of the national secretary and such other staff as budget allows; appointment of committee chairmen and representatives to other organizations; overseeing the functioning of the administrative committee; drafting an annual report and making arrangements for the Convention.

"Section 3. The national council shall have the power to appoint standing committees to carry on its work between its meetings."

The "Chicago Daily News" dated September 3, 1966, in an article entitled "Subdued Wind Up - 'New Left' Students End Parley - Iowa," written at Clear Lake, Iowa, stated that during the SDS national convention and council meeting held at Clear Lake, Iowa, the following SDS, NC, members were elected:

JANE ADAMS, Chicago
LEE D. WEBB, no home town
CARL OGLESBY, Chicago
JEFF SUERO, Austin, Texas
ROBERT SPECK, Austin, Texas
NANCY BANCROFT, Arlington, Virginia
TOM CONNIT, no home town
CAROLYN CRAVEN, Berkeley, California
MICHAEL DAVIS, Los Angeles, California
ROY DAHLBERG, Oakland, California
WILLIAM HARTZOG, Topeka, Kansas
MICHAEL JAMES, Chicago
MARC KLEIMAN, Evanston, Illinois
TERRY ROBBINS, Cleveland
STEVE KINDRED, Mason City, Iowa

SDS National Council Members-at-Large

JANE ADAMS, Chicago
NANCY BANCROFT, Arlington, Virginia
TOM CONNIT, Chicago
CAROLYN CRAVEN, Berkeley, California

CG 100-10903

MIKE DAVIS, Los Angeles, California
ROY DAHLBERG, San Francisco, California ✓
BILL HARTZOG
MIKE JAMES, Chicago
MARK KLEIMAN, Evanston, Illinois
STEVE KINDRED, Mason City, Iowa
University of Chicago, Chicago
TERRY ROBBINS, Cleveland, Ohio
JEFF SHERO, Austin, Texas
BOB SPECK
LEE WEBB

Alternates

HAL BENENSON, New York, New York ✓
BOB BOSS, Chicago
TOM BELL, Ithaca, New York
JOHN MAHER, MIT and Boston University,
Boston, Massachusetts
JOHN FUERST, New York, New York

3. National Administrative Committee (NAC)

The "NLN," Volume 2, #15, dated April 17, 1967, on page four contained an article captioned "National Council Minutes." In this article it was indicated that NAC elections were held at the NC meeting of April 6, 1967, and those elected were:

JOHN VENEZIALE
TIM MC CARTHY
MARY ALLAN
JIM BOUSCHEL/CON CANAVAN (one or the other
to be representative of own position)
JEFF SEGAL
CATHY WILKERSON
EARL SILBAR

In addition, the national secretary and assistant national secretary are ex-officio members of the NAC

CG 100-10903

E. SDS Chapters in Chicago

On April 18, 1967, source advised that SDS chapters are located on the campuses of the Illinois Institute of Technology, Roosevelt University, University of Chicago, University of Illinois-Circle Campus, and Northwestern University.

[REDACTED] 670

F. "New Left Notes" Publication

The "NLN," Volume 2, #15, dated April 17, 1967, in its masthead stated that the "NLN" is a newspaper published weekly by the SDS, 1608 West Madison, Chicago, Illinois, and its editor was listed as CATHY WILKERSON.

III. FINANCES

The "NLN," Volume 2, #3, dated February 27, 1967, in an article captioned "NAC Minutes" on page four stated in part as follows: "The NAC unanimously hired Jean Veneziale as national fund raiser."

The "NLN," Volume 2, #15, dated April 17, 1967, on page two contained an article captioned "NAC" which read in part as follows: "Finances: It was revealed that the national SDS is now \$7,000 in debt; \$3,500 of which is pressing debt to the telephone company and the printers. It is possible that 'New Left Notes' will have to suspend publication next week; eight page issues seem unlikely in the future."

The "NLN," Volume 2, #15, dated April 17, 1967, in an article captioned "NC Minutes" stated that a motion was made and passed that the SDS dues subscription be raised to \$5.00 (each year).

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FLS:cnv

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IV. SUBVERSIVE RAMIFICATIONS

A. Communist Party, USA (CP, USA)

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

b1

Source advised that at a meeting of the CP of Illinois Youth Commission which was held in Chicago on January 23, 1967, a discussion was held with respect to the youth movement within the CP. In this connection, source stated it was indicated during this discussion that there must be a re-examination of the youths' attitude toward the SDS, and that there must be a return to original patterns of life by party members, but these patterns must be permeated with the Communist ideal.

[REDACTED]

Source advised that at a CP of Illinois Youth Conference which was held in Chicago on February 11-12, 1967, a discussion was held concerning the need for a Du Bois Club in today's youth movement. Source stated that during the course of this discussion one of the CP youth club members present made a brief speech in which it was stated that the Du Bois Club has been irresponsible in its relations with the SDS by claiming co-sponsorship with SDS of the big Washington peace action and by the DCA's refusal to speak at an SDS function.

Source added that none of the individuals present at this conference wanted to pursue the aforementioned matter further inasmuch as the "new left" regards the DCA as an arm of the CP and is to be treated accordingly, and that the CP is only attempting to cash in on the "new left's" activities.

[REDACTED]

CG 100-40903

ELS:cnv

2

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b7D

Source advised that at a CP of Illinois youth club meeting which was held in Chicago on March 7, 1967, a discussion was held concerning Corrade JIM WEST's involvement in the SDS Free Speech Movement at the University of Illinois - Circle Campus. According to source, one of the youth club members present at this meeting made a motion that JIM WEST should be censored on the basis of an account SDS gave to this member of WEST's refusal to keep a speaking engagement on the Circle

CG 100-40903

ELS:cnv

3

Campus. According to source, after some discussion it was decided that two club members contact WEST for his side of the story and then present both sides at the next club meeting.

Source further advised that in addition to the aforementioned discussion, a discussion also took place concerning the starting of a semi-private Marxist educational class on the University of Chicago campus. Source stated that during the course of this discussion that it was agreed by all those present that the SDS was dead.

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b7D

Source advised during April, 1967, that the CP of Illinois considers the SDS a very important "left" organization. Source added that at the present time there are no CP members in leadership positions within the SDS, but there are a few CP members active in the organization. Source further stated that the CP has no control over the SDS in the Chicago area.

[REDACTED] b7D

B. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

Source learned that GUS HOROWITZ, a member of the New York Branch, SWP, and who was recently assigned by the SWP to work on the staff of the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC), was in contact with an SWP member in Chicago during January, 1967, and during this contact issued instructions that an attempt should be made to convince one of the leaders in the national office of the SDS to work as a full time member on the SMC staff.

[REDACTED] b7D

CG 100-40903

ELS:cnv

4

Source advised that at a meeting of the SWP - Chicago Branch, which was held in Chicago on January 3, 1967, discussion was held concerning the recently held National Student Strike for Peace Conference held in Chicago during the latter part of December, 1966. Source stated that during the course of this discussion it was stated that the SDS does not favor the April 15, 1967, action which protests the war in Viet Nam and may not participate in its activities.

[REDACTED] b7D

Source advised that at a meeting of the SWP - Chicago Branch which was held in Chicago on January 10, 1967, it was indicated that the SDS continues to be cold to the SMC and the protest scheduled to be held on April 15, 1967.

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

Source advised that at a meeting of the SWP - Chicago Branch which was held in Chicago on January 17, 1967, it was stated that members of the SDS have recently expressed opposition to participation in the April 15, 1967, anti-Viet Nam demonstration scheduled to be held in New York City, but have indicated they would support the March 25, 1967, peace march which will be held in Chicago on that date.

[REDACTED] b7D

Source advised that at a joint meeting of the SWP - Chicago Branch and the Young Socialist Alliance - Chicago (YSA - C), which was held in Chicago on February 9, 1967, it was indicated that one of the main objectives of the SWP-YSA will be to involve Roosevelt University SDS Chapter in the new anti-war groups and also have this SDS chapter involved in building some campus action during Viet Nam week. It was added that efforts would also be made to organize Roosevelt

CG 100-40903

ELG:cnv

5

University students to go to New York City on April 12, 1967.

b7D

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

Source advised that at a membership meeting of the SWP - Chicago Branch, which was held in Chicago on February 14, 1967, it was indicated that the YSA should send about six people to Northern Illinois University to participate in the SDS Regional Conference to be held at that university on February 17-18, 1967.

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

CG 100-40903

ELS:cnv

6

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED] b1

Source recently learned that DAN STYRON, a current SWP member, would speak at the Northern Illinois University campus, De Kalb, Illinois, on March 13, 1967, under the auspices of the SDS.

[REDACTED] b7C

C. Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)

Source advised that at a membership meeting of the Chicago YSA, which was held in Chicago on January 14, 1967, a report was given in connection with YSA activities at Roosevelt University. It was indicated in this report that most of the YSA activities at this university were in conjunction with the SDS and that the YSA goal was to interest people whom SDS has recruited in YSA ideas.

[REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED] b1

Source advised that at a Chicago YSA membership meeting which was held in Chicago on February 13, 1967, it was stated that the main task of the YSA is to convince SDS members and other individuals to support the spring mobilization protest.

According to source, an announcement was made at this meeting that an SDS National Conference would be held on February 17-18, 1967, at Northern Illinois University, De Kalb, Illinois.

[REDACTED] b7D

GREGORY CALVERT

On July 19, 1966, at a planning meeting for the proposed W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) held in Chicago, GREG CALVERT, from the National Offices of SDS was present. At this meeting CALVERT said that he could not endorse the proposed DCA National Action in Washington, D. C., for August 27 and 28, 1966, which would include a march on the White House or some other office, for his organization but he would encourage local Economic Research and Action Project (ERAP) to support it and that he would personally work in SDS in support of the Action.

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

A source advised on November 22, 1966, that GREG CALVERT, National Secretary of SDS, had recently been in Gary, Indiana, and while there, CALVERT was very critical of BETTINA APTEKER and displayed a very antagonistic attitude toward APTEKER and the Communist Party. CALVERT described APTEKER as being "fat and ugly and too radically inclined." CALVERT further stated that APTEKER had recently contacted the "New Left Notes" concerning a forthcoming strike on college campuses this spring which would protest the war in Viet Nam and CALVERT remarked that APTEKER's idea is a bad one. CALVERT also claimed it was a poor idea on her part as the CP only wants the strike for its own propaganda.

[REDACTED] b7D

CAROLYN CRAVEN

The "Chicago Daily News" magazine section of March 5, 1966, along with an article entitled "And They Feel They Have Never Had a Childhood" carries a photograph of CRAVEN in the company of BETTINA APTEKER, a self-acknowledged CP member of Berkeley, California.

CG 100-10903

ELS:cnv

9

DEE JACOBSEN

Source advised during April, 1966, that the DCA had not been officially organized in the State of Utah, but DEE JACOBSEN was one of seven members-at-large who have purchased DCA memberships.

[REDACTED] b7C

Source advised during September, 1966, that DEE JACOBSEN was no longer considered to be a member-at-large of the DCA as he had left the State of Utah.

NICK EGLINSON

[REDACTED] b7C

At the National CP Youth Conference held September 12, 13, and 14, 1966, at Camp Webatuck, formerly known as Camp Unity in Upstate New York, BETTINA APTEKMAN, who was in attendance, stated that the new SDS leadership, NICK EGLINSON of Swarthmore as President and GREG CALVERT as National Secretary, are both very friendly to the party.

MARC KLEIMAN

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

CG 100-10903

ELS:cnv

10

JOHN MAHER

Source advised that JOHN MAHER has been active in the May 2nd Movement (M2M) at Harvard University and had been attempting to organize the M2M at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Boston University during February and March, 1965.

[REDACTED] b7D

CARL OGLESBY

On April 27, 1967, source advised that CARL OGLESBY was the former President of SDS.

[REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

Source advised that one of the main speakers at the May Day Celebration of the CP, which was held in Chicago, Illinois, on May 1, 1966, was JEFF SEGAL.

[REDACTED] b7D

EARL SILBAR

SILBAR was arrested May 27, 1965, by the Chicago Police Department in connection with a demonstration in protest of HCUA hearings being held in Chicago. This demonstration was held under auspices of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights.

[REDACTED] b7D

CG 100-40903

ELS:cnv

11

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

The October-November, 1966, issue of "Progressive Labor," published by the Progressive Labor Party, lists ANDREW HOKOCHY as the Midwest representative of the Progressive Labor Party.

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

JAMES WEST

Source advised that as of March, 1967, JAMES WEST was a member of the CP of Illinois State Board and National Committee member of the CP, USA.

[REDACTED] b7D

APPENDIXCHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND
THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDER) maintains headquarters in Rooms 801-803, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

A third source advised on May 11, 1966, that the original stated purposes for the CCDDR continue to be adhered to, with CRILEY continuing as the motivating force behind the Committee. The Board of Directors, however, now includes many individuals in the religious, educational and labor fields who are not known as CP members.

APPENDIX

MAY 2 MOVEMENT

A source advised on March 3, 1965, as follows:

The May 2 Movement (M2M), formerly known as the May 2 Committee, was organized on March 14, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut, by a group of young people participating in a symposium "Socialism in America" being held at Yale University. The original aim of the M2M was to plan and execute a demonstration in New York City on May 2, 1964, demanding withdrawal of United States troops from Viet Nam.

The M2M was dominated and controlled by the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) and had for its aim and purpose the embarrassment of the United States government by meetings, rallies, picketing demonstrations and formation of university level clubs at which a Marxist-Leninist oriented approach and analysis was taken of United States domestic and foreign policies. This source advised on May 19, 1965, that the headquarters of the M2M was 640 Broadway, New York City, Room 307.

A second source advised on February 9, 1966, that the M2M was officially dissolved as an organization on February 6, 1966, at a meeting held on the same date in New York City by the leadership of M2M and the Progressive Labor Party.

1

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based in Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times" City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York, and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. ROSEN and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine, "Challenge," a biweekly New York City newspaper, and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge," page 6, states that "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

1

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY,
CHICAGO BRANCH

On May 2, 1966, a source advised that it was his understanding that the currently active Chicago Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was one of the founding branches of the SWP at a 1938 Chicago Trotskyist Convention, and it follows the aims and principles of the SWP which maintains national headquarters in New York City.

Members of the Chicago Branch serve on the SWP National Committee, and per capita membership dues and a sustaining fund quota are sent by this branch on a monthly basis to SWP National Headquarters.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY-NEW YORK LOCAL

A source stated on August 25, 1960, that the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) New York Local (NYL) was founded in 1938 in New York City.

A second source stated on April 16, 1965, that the NYL was affiliated with and followed the aims and purposes of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1603 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS
OF CHICAGO (DCC)

On May 3, 1966, a source advised that on June 30, 1964, a group of young people who attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) met in Chicago and adopted a statement of purpose and constitution forming the DCC as an affiliate of the national DCA.

This source further advised that at a meeting of the Chicago Area of the Midwest Region of the DCA held April 3, 1965, the boundary of the Chicago Area was established to include all of Illinois north of Springfield, Illinois, and all of Indiana. At this meeting, TED PEARSON was elected Area Coordinator.

A second source advised on May 9, 1966, that as of May, 1966, TED PEARSON, Chairman of the Youth Club of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, continued to be the Chicago Area Coordinator of the DCA, and the official headquarters is located at the PEARSON apartment, 1808 North Cleveland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The second source advised that there are currently two clubs operating in the Chicago Area, one on the west side and the other on the near north side. The west side club operates a club house known as the West Side Freedom Center at 2908 West Madison Street which is open seven days a week to the teen-agers on the west side.

1.APPENDIXW.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "it is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people."

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC has varied; however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

As of July, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

1

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE-CHICAGO,
Also known as Young Socialist
Supporters, University Young Socialists

A source advised in late November, 1959, that the Young Socialist Alliance-Chicago (YSA-C), formerly known as Young Socialist Supporters, had its origin in a series of informal discussions held in Chicago prior to June, 1959, among individuals who were close to the Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The YSA-C as of November, 1959, proclaimed itself to be a city-wide revolutionary youth organization designed to build socialism in America and aimed toward youth on college campuses in the Chicago area and as being independent of all adult groupings.

According to a second source in May, 1966, the YSA-C, also known as the University Young Socialists, was considered a youth group of the Chicago Branch SWP and affiliated with the national organization of the YSA in New York. The YSA-C office as of May, 1966, were current members or sympathizers of the Chicago SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CG 100-40903

1

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE-
LOS ANGELES

On May 5, 1966, a source advised that in February, 1959, an unnamed organization was formed in Los Angeles by youth members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) to support the newspaper "Young Socialist" (YS). This organization was formed as a result of the National Conference of Young Socialist Supporters held in Detroit, Michigan, in December, 1958, where a loose national organization was created around the YS with headquarters in New York City.

The organization remained unnamed, although commonly referred to as the Los Angeles Committee of Young Socialist Supporters (LACYSS) until February, 1960, when they adopted the name Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

A second National Conference of YS Supporters was held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at which the national organization YSA was created. The YSA at Los Angeles is an integral part of the national organization and receives its directives from YSA Headquarters in New York City.

The YSA in Los Angeles is actually the youth organization of the SWP and follows the SWP aims and purposes to the letter.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX1YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YA. This declaration stated that the YA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 23, 1966, that the original YA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 23, 1966, that the YA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC). The YA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YA are located in Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The YA has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

1APPENDIXREVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE
FOURTH INTERNATIONAL (RCFI)

A source advised on September 9, 1964, the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI) was also known as the Spartacist Committee and the Spartacist Group. This source described the RCFI as being composed of former members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) who had split from the SWP and who were led by JAMES ROBERTSON. This source stated that this political unit has its main center in New York City, where it publishes "Spartacist" on a very irregular basis, but their formal meetings are held at least once a week.

A second source advised on March 4, 1964, that FARRELL DOBBS, National Secretary of the SWP, sent a letter to all SWP branches in February, 1964, in which he advised that the expelled leader of a minority faction of the SWP, JAMES ROBERTSON, announced on February 10, 1964, that his faction would publicly criticize the SWP and had followed this with a public organ called "Spartacist" in which they attacked the SWP.

The November-December, 1965, issue of "Spartacist," in its masthead described this publication as follows: "...published bi-monthly by supporters of the Revolutionary Tendency expelled from the Socialist Workers Party." This masthead sets forth that the editor of the publication is JAMES ROBERTSON, and its main address is Post Office Box 1377, General Post Office, New York, New York.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Cg 100-40903
ELS:meb

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois

5-10-67

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. CG 100-40903

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] 67C
[REDACTED] dated and captioned as
above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 4/28/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-40903)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL
STUDENTS FOR A
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)
IS - C

Re Chicago airtel to the Director dated 4/18/67.

"New Left Notes", Volume 2, Number 16 dated 4/24/67, on Page 4 contained an article captioned "National Convention Report." In this article it was indicated that the SNF National Convention would be held at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, beginning Sunday, 6/25/67.

It was also indicated that because of the lack of sleeping accommodations at Antioch College arrangements have been made to erect one or two large tents on a golf course and also to house approximately 100 individuals in various homes located in Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Chicago following this matter closely and will keep the Bureau and all interested offices advised.

C.C. Wick

EC 932 J

REC-75

EX-110

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Cincinnati (100-14444) (RM)
1 - Chicago

ELC:als
(6)

3 MAY 2 1967

78 MAY 17 1967

51 MAY 4 1967

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4-17-67

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-43533)

SUBJECT: CARL GEORGE DAVIDSON
SM - MISCELLANEOUS

(OO: OMAHA)

Re Omaha letter to Director, 2/16/67.

Investigation at Chicago has failed to determine a permanent address for CARL GEORGE DAVIDSON.

The April 3, 1967 issue of "New Left Notes", a weekly publication of the Students For a Democratic Society (SDS) carried an article captioned "International Education". In this article it was indicated that CARL DAVIDSON would be given the assignment of working with the Radical Educational Project (REF), Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The article further indicated that DAVIDSON's primary responsibilities would be to work with the RFF Staff on development of SDS International Education Programs. In addition, DAVIDSON will be expected to report to the National Administrative Committee and the National Secretary on a weekly basis and report in person monthly on the progress of said programing and to write a monthly report for "New Left Notes."

For the information of the Detroit Office, CARL DAVIDSON is Vice President of the SDS on a national level. Attempts are being made to determine his activities and permanent residence, if he has one.

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
- (2) - 100-439048 (SDS)
- 2 - Detroit (RM)
- 2 - Omaha (100-7016) (RM)
- 3 - Chicago
- (1 - 100-40903) (SDS)

100-439048-
~~100-439048-9~~
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203 APR 20 1967

RJO:bab
(11)



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

MAY 16 1967

CG 100-43533

LEADS

DETROIT

AT ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN. Will attempt to ascertain if subject is employed as a Staff Member of the REF Project at 510 East Williams, Ann Arbor.

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will continue attempts to determine the activities of subject and his permanent address.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 12 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI CHICAGO

1041 AM URGENT 5-12-67 MLE

TO DIRECTOR (100-439048)

FROM CHICAGO (100-40903) 1P

[Redacted block]
b7c

C. Brennan

GENERAL

COMINFIL STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, IS - C.

RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED THIS DATE THAT DAN FREIDLANDER, CP MEMBER AND STUDENT AT UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, WAS HEARD TO STATE THAT A GROUP OF STUDENTS AT AFOREMENTIONED UNIVERSITY, WHICH WILL PROBABLY INCLUDE SEVERAL SDS MEMBERS, PLAN TO PICKET UNITED NATIONS AMBASSADOR ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG AT PICK-CONGRESS HOTEL, CHICAGO, STARTING AT TWO THIRTY PM THIS DATE. FREIDLANDER DID NOT ELABORATE FURTHER REGARDING THIS MATTER. SECRET SERVICE, USA, STATE DEPARTMENT, LOCAL MILITARY, AND PD ADVISED. LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WRD

FBI WASH DC

P

REC-73

EX-103

MAY 15 1967

54 MAY 19 1967

CC - Prussc

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

MAY 12 1967

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI CHICAGO

545PM URGENT 5-12-67 RMF

TO DIRECTOR /100-439048/

FROM CHICAGO /100-40903/

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

C. D. Brennan

GENERAL

COMINFIL, STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, IS - C. [REDACTED] b7c

REMYTEL THIS DATE.

RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED TODAY APPROXIMATELY THIRTY INDIVIDUALS PICKETED UN AMBASSADOR ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG DURING HIS APPEARANCE AT PICK-CONGRESS HOTEL, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. PICKETING, SPONSORED BY SDS, BEGAN TWO THIRTYEIGHT PM AND TERMINATED THREE TWENTYFIVE PM THIS DATE. PURPOSE OF PICKETING WAS TO PROTEST U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN VIET NAM WAR. PICKETING PEACEFUL, NO ARRESTS OR INCIDENTS.

SECRET SERVICE, USA, STATE DEPT, AND LOCAL MILITARY ADVISED.

LHM FOLLOWS.

REC-73 100-439048-2043

~~1 AXXXXX - 60RR - L - 4 - WD - 6 - SHD - BE - GOLDBERG RPT GOLDBERG~~

END

A BAP

FBI WASH DC

P

EX-103

3 MAY 15 1967

5-mp

54 MAY 19 1967

*55
Russell*

May 15, 1967

REC 99

100-439048-2044

b7C

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of May 8th has been received and the interest which prompted you to write is appreciated.

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. I am enclosing material concerning this organization.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
MAY 16 1967
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____

Enclosure (3)
Turbulence on the Campus
12/67 and 10/66 LEB Intros.

NOTE: Bureau contain no information identifiable with [REDACTED]

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ HRH:rlf (3)

b7C

May 15, 1967

REC 99

100-439048-2044

b7C

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of May 8th has been received and the interest which prompted you to write is appreciated.

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. I am enclosing material concerning this organization.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____

LEB I
Enclosure (3)
Turbulence on the Campus
10/2/67 and 10/66 LEB Intros.

NOTE: Bureau contain no information identifiable with [REDACTED]

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

HRH:rlf (3)

b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan

Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

May 8th-----1967

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I need some information regarding a certain so called student organization. There is a young man in our church who has almost become a radical on the Viet War situation and he is a member of a group called S.D.S., which I believe means Students for Democratic Society. I am aware of the fact that many of these so-called free-speech and 'peace organizations' sometimes hide behind high-sounding phrases, but in many cases are unwittingly doing the work of the communist party.

What is your analysis of this group? I will appreciate a word about them. Some of us are doing our best to lead this young man that he not go too far on a road of no return. I will appreciate hearing from you.

REC 99

100-439046-2044
14 MAY 17 1967

DEPENDENCE

FBI

Date: 5/10/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-433048)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-40903)
SUBJECT: CONFIDENTIAL
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY (SDS)
IS - C

On 5/10/67, [redacted] advised that recently the Chicago PD had occasion to search an automobile which was owned by an individual who was directly involved in distributing SDS leaflets in Chicago. Upon searching this automobile, it was ascertained that this automobile was wired for sound, which included a toggle switch and a tape recorder.

The above is being furnished to the Bureau inasmuch as the Chicago Office is of the opinion that this may be a direct and concerted effort on the part of the SDS at this time to place someone in a most embarrassing position. As a result, the Chicago Office requests the Bureau to consider the feasibility of alerting the various field offices of the above mentioned matter.

REC 3

EX-103

100-439048-2045

③ - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago
ELS: jcp
(4)

04 MAY 11 1967

MAY 1 9 1962
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M Per

F B I

Date: 5/9/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-40903)

COMINFIL OF THE STUDENTS
FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)
IS-C

GENERAL

Re Chicago airtel dated 4/28/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) which sets forth the agenda for the national SDS convention scheduled to be held at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, commencing 6/25/67. Two copies of this LHM are being furnished to Cincinnati in view that the aforementioned convention is being held in their division.

Chicago is following this matter closely and will keep the Bureau and all interested offices advised.

AGENCY: G-2, ONI, OSI

RAO (1SD, CRB)

DATE FORW: 5-16-67

HOW FORW: R/S

BY: [Signature]

WNP: RAK

C.C.Y. and
932 92th + D

3 - Bureau (RM) (Enc. 8)
2 - Cincinnati (100-14444) (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - Chicago
ELS:meh
(6)

REC 27

100-439048-2046

MAY 10 1967

62 MAY 22 1967

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-40903

Chicago, Illinois
May 9, 1967

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
OF THE STUDENTS FOR A
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

"New Left Notes," the newspaper of the SDS, Volume two #17, dated May 1, 1967, on page one contained an article captioned "Convention Report." In this article it was indicated that a five man steering committee for the convention met on Sunday, April 16, 1967, and came up with the following framework:

"According to the NC (National Committee), the theme of the convention is educational, with an avowed purpose of setting the tone and direction of SDS in the immediate future. It would start with discussions and critiques of various papers concerned with a total analysis of American society, from which would follow delineation of various topical areas (the draft, the poor) and respective strategy (position) papers for SDS.

"The convention will take place beginning June 25 at Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio."

The aforementioned article set forth the following agenda for the SDS national convention:

Day One: Registration at 3:00 PM through the evening. Concurrently, movies, communal digressions, vast happenings, etc.

Day Two: Small workshops throughout the day led by staff, et al with discussion focusing on both the orientation within the convention.

In the evening regional and chapter level discussions.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-40903-2046
ENCLOSURE

**COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
OF THE SDS**

Day Three: Discussions of papers concerned with total analysis of American society. These papers will deal with the total structure of society.

In addition, during day three small workshops will discuss these papers hopefully criticizing them with a mind that they could become relevant documents, position papers, etc., for that total miasma of unrelated parts called SDS.

Also during the evening of day three a party will be held for the participants.

Day Four: This day will be concerned with topic areas of where the movement is at. This will include the following morning panels:

- A. Student movement (university)
- B. Foreign policy (anti-war)
- C. Labor
- D. Draft
- E. New working class, professions
- F. Poor
- G. Electoral politics
- H. Quality of life in obscene America
- I. The liberation of women

It was further indicated that the above panels will deal with conflict with a mind towards synthesis.

Also during day four it was indicated that the workshops in the afternoon and evening will use the panels as an opening for discussion of various SDS programs, strategies and problems. In addition, day four will also include a reading and discussion of various SDS strategy papers.

Day Five: This day will be concerned with working workshops. It was indicated that during the day participants would hammer out what's wrong--what's right with various strategy proposals so that by the time the plenary begins everyone will have some idea of what is to be proposed.

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
OF THE SDS

It was further indicated that on the evening of day five the first plenary session would begin. At the first plenary session there will be an opening invocation, the 100th anniversary of the first printing of "Das Kapital" -- a message from Che (Guevara) and a trampling down of the market economy. At this plenary session credentials will be checked and agenda priorities set.

Day Six: Plenary with the election of officers as well as programmatic decision-making.

Day Seven: National Council. If more time is needed for plenary and/or NC that time will be stretched.

A characterization of the SDS is attached.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

SAC, Chicago (100-40903)

5/18/67

7m Director, FBI (100-439048)

1 - [REDACTED]

b7c

COMINFIL

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The Bureau has not received any copies of "New Left Notes" since the April 7, 1967 issue. [REDACTED]

However, in the meantime, it is desired that your office obtain all copies subsequent to the April 7, 1967, issue of "New Left Notes" and forward same to the Bureau. Continue to do so [REDACTED]

b7E

WNP:skr
(4)

NOTE:

"New Left Notes" is the weekly publication of Students for a Democratic Society and is published in Chicago.

REQ 27

100-439048-50407

18 MAY 17 1967

CD 13/11

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAILED 12
MAY 17 1967
COMM-FBI

54 MAY 23 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RA

EX-110

May 17, 1967

REC 10 100-431048-2048

[REDACTED]

b7c

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of May 12th has been received and the interest which prompted you to write is appreciated.

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. I am enclosing material concerning this organization.

MAILED 6
MAY 17 1967
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Enclosures (3)

(See Enclosures & Note next page)

MAY 23 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Enclosures

Turbulence on the Campus

2/67 LEB Intro.

10/66 LEB Intro.

NOTE:

B7C

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] b7c [REDACTED]

May 12, 1967.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
F B I
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please advise me of the status and connection
of the "SDS" (Students for a Democratic Society)
with respect to the Communist group, and

if SDS received financial support from the
Communists.

Very truly yours,
[REDACTED] b7c [REDACTED]

CORRESPONDENCE

EX-110

REC 10

100-437048-2048

8 MAY 18 1967

OK 5.19.67
416 11/15/67

FBI

Date:

5/9/67.

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Vla _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-40903) (25-47895)
SUBJECT: CONFIL
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY--(SDS)
IS-C

PROPOSED DRAFT CARD BURNING
DEMONSTRATION, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, MAY 8, 1967
SSA, 1948

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

Re Chicago teletype dated 5/8/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) which sets forth information

ENCLOSURE

6 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
15 - Chicago

C. C. Wick

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100-42767

(VIDEM)

AGENCY: G-2, ONI, OSI

RAO (TS, E^oR, Crim) state

DATE FORW:

HOW FORW:

BY:

Approved:

Sent

N

Per

57 MAY 26 1967

Agent in Charge

cc + me 9327 SX

CG 100-40903
CG 25-47895

concerning an SDS sponsored demonstration and rally which was held in Chicago, Illinois, on 5/8/67. A copy of this LHM is being furnished to the United States Attorney's Office, Chicago, for their information.

Sources utilized in the preparation of this LHM were as follows:

[REDACTED]

B1
B7D

This LHM was classified confidential in order to protect the identity of the aforementioned sources who are of continuing value and disclosure of this information furnished by these sources could seriously jeopardize their future effectiveness.

The files of the Chicago Office contains insufficient information to subversively characterize DENNIS RIORDON, STEVE MOORE, and PAUL JUNG, who were mentioned in the attached LHM.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-40903

Chicago, Illinois

5-9-67

COMINFIL
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY (SDS)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

PROPOSED DRAFT CARD BURNING
DEMONSTRATION, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, MAY 8, 1967,
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT - 1948

On May 5, 1967, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that

b7c
b7D

he had received information from [REDACTED] who was present at the scene of a draft card burning demonstration held on this date in Wheaton, Illinois, that Dennis Riordan was overheard to comment that he, Riordan, did not plan to burn his draft card today but that instead "they" were saving their draft cards for a big demonstration which would be held in front of the Federal Building, Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, May 8, 1967.

On May 8, 1967, [REDACTED] source who has furnished 870 reliable information in the past, advised that the SDS would sponsor a demonstration in front of the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, commencing at 3:00 p.m., May 8, 1967, which would protest United States involvement in the Viet Nam war and the drafting of men for this war. First source added that plans called for t

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 3/23/77

6080
3/23/77 [REDACTED]
This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-421143-2049

RE: COMINFIL
SDS

PROPOSED DRAFT CARD BURNING
DEMONSTRATION, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, MAY 8, 1967

participants to demonstrate at the Federal Building until 4:00 p.m., at which time they would then proceed to the Induction Center, 615 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, where they would continue the demonstration.

On May 8, 1967, a [REDACTED] source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a demonstration and rally under the sponsorship of the SDS was held in front of the Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, starting at 3:10 p.m., this date, with approximately 35 individuals participating. Source stated that this demonstration and rally was held for the purpose of protesting United States involvement in the Viet Nam war and the drafting of men for this war, and that the participants carried signs and placards some of which read as follows: "We Won't Fight", "1-2-3-4 We Won't Fight the Bosses war", "Make Love Not War", "Resist the Viet Nam Draft - SDS", "No Draft for Viet Nam", "Stop the War", "US Get Out of Viet Nam War - SDS", "Peace". Source further stated that the demonstration continued until 3:35 p.m., at which time the demonstration was terminated and the participants then held a rally in front of the Federal Building, at which the two speakers Earl Silbar and Steve Moore, spoke to those present during which they protested the war in Viet Nam and urged United States withdrawal of troops from Sou Viet Nam. b7C

According to [REDACTED] source, the aforementioned rally was terminated at 4:00 p.m., and the participants then proceeded to march to the Induction Center, 615 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, via Jackson and Van Buren Streets, where they again commenced to demonstrate at 4:20 p.m. The participants again carried the aforementioned signs and continued the demonstration until 4:40 p.m., at which time the demonstration was terminated. b7C

RE: COMINFIL
SDS

PROPOSED DRAFT CARD BURNING
DEMONSTRATION, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, MAY 8, 1967

[REDACTED] source stated that the demonstration and rally was peaceful, no arrests were made, and that there were no incidents or draft card burnings.

[REDACTED] source further advised that among the approximately 35 individuals who participated in either the demonstration or the rally were the following:

Earl Silbar - Leader
Freddie Kushner
Kathy Fischer
Stuart Smith
Dennis Gordon
Bernard Farber
Paul Jung
Peter Pran
Robert Swartz
Steve Moore
Ed Heisler
Paul Booth

Paul Booth

[REDACTED] source advised that Paul Booth was formerly the National Secretary of the SDS.

Bernard Farber

A [REDACTED] source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bernard Farber attended a Communist Party (CP) of Illinois Youth School which was held in Chicago, Illinois, during August, 1966.

RE: COMINFIL
SDS

PROPOSED DRAFT CARD BURNING
DEMONSTRATION, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, MAY 8, 1967

Kathy Fischer

A [REDACTED] source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Kathy Fischer attended a meeting sponsored by the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) which was held in Chicago on March 21, 1967.

Ed Heisler

A [REDACTED] source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that as of May 8, 1967, Ed Heisler was a member of the Socialist Workers Party, Chicago Branch (SWP, CB). B7C

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Fred Kushner

A [REDACTED] source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Freddie Kushner is the son of Sam Kushner, former CP of Illinois functionary.

Peter Pran

[REDACTED] source advised that Peter Pran as of May, 1967, was a member of the SDS.

Earl Silbar

A [REDACTED] source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that during February and March, 1967, Earl Silbar attended a series of educational[s].

RE: COMINFIL
SDS

PROPOSED DRAFT CARD BURNING
DEMONSTRATION, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, MAY 8, 1967

According to source, the instructor at these educationals used PLP publications to teach these classes. Two of these pamphlets used were works of Mao Tse Tung, Red Communist Chinese leader.

Stuart Smith

On February 7, 1967, Stuart Smith, 11 East 13th Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, who at that time was a student at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, advised Special Agents of the FBI that he had requested membership in the PLP but did not know if he was then considered a member. Smith stated that he had been attracted to communism as he felt the people in the United States would benefit under communism; however, he desired to see a non-violent advent to a communist society.

Robert Swartz

A Special Agent of the FBI advised on January 3, 1967, that Robert Swartz entered the Communist Party headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, on September 14, 1966.

Characterizations of the SDS, PLP, and SWP, CB are attached.

The following agencies were advised of the above information:

 87C
United States Attorney's Office
Chicago, Illinois

RE: COMINFIL
SDS

PROPOSED DRAFT CAR BURNING
DEMONSTRATION, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, MAY 8, 1967

[REDACTED]
113th MI Group
Evanston, Illinois

[REDACTED]
United States Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois

[REDACTED]
United States Marshal's Office
Chicago, Illinois

[REDACTED]
United States District Court
Chicago, Illinois

[REDACTED]
General Services Administration
Office, Chicago, Illinois

[REDACTED]
United States Army Induction
Center, Chicago, Illinois

RE: COMINFIL
SDS

PROPOSED DRAFT CARD BURNING
DEMONSTRATION, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, MAY 8, 1967

1

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY,
CHICAGO BRANCH

On May 2, 1966, a source advised that it was his understanding that the currently active Chicago Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was one of the founding branches of the SWP at a 1938 Chicago Trotskyist Convention, and it follows the aims and principles of the SWP which maintains national headquarters in New York City.

Members of the Chicago Branch serve on the SWP National Committee, and per capita membership dues and a sustaining fund quota are sent by this branch on a monthly basis to SWP National Headquarters.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

RE: COMINFIL
SDS

PROPOSED DRAFT CARD BURNING
DEMONSTRATION, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, MAY 8, 1967

I APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based in Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times" City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York, and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. ROSEN and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine, "Challenge," a biweekly New York City newspaper, and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge," page 6, states that "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 809, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

RE: COMINFIL
SDS

PROPOSED DRAFT CARD BURNING
DEMONSTRATION, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, MAY 8, 1967

1

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

MAY 22 1967

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

FBI CHICAGO

1118AM URGENT 5/22/67 JAZ

TO DIRECTOR (100-439048)(105-138315)

FROM CHICAGO (100-40903) 1P

COMINFIL, SDS, IS DASH C; VIDEM.

[REDACTED] VOLUNTARILY ADVISED THIS DATE UNIVERSITY
OF ILLINOIS CIRCLE CAMPUS, CHICAGO, SDS, SPONSORING "BE-IN FOR
LOVE AND PEACE" BEGINNING TWELVE NOON, MAY TWENTY-TWO, INSTANT,
ENDING FIVE P.M. [REDACTED] STATES ALTHOUGH BE-IN SCHEDULED MAY
POSSIBLY BE CANCELLED DUE TO COLD WEATHER. SECRET SERVICE, CHICAGO,
USA, NDI, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH MI GROUP, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS,
ADVISED. LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WRD

FBI WASH DC

P

REC 39

100 - 439048 - 2050

MAY 24 1967

51 MAY 31 1967

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 22 1967

P

FBI WASH DC

~~TELETYPE~~
TELETYPE

FBI CHICAGO

407PM URGENT 5/22/67 JAZ

TO DIRECTOR (100-439048)(105-138315)
FROM CHICAGO (100-40903) 1P

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMINFIL STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY; IS - C; VIDEM.

REMYTEL MAY TWENTY-TWO INSTANT.

[REDACTED] ADVISED BE-IN SCHEDULED THIS DATE AT UNIVERSITY
OF ILLINOIS CIRCLE CAMPUS CANCELLED DUE TO COLD WEATHER. BE-IN
RESCHEDULED FOR FRIDAY, MAY TWENTY-SIX NEXT, FROM TWELVE NOON
TO FIVE PM. MILITARY; SECRET SERVICE, CHICAGO; AND USA
ADVISED. CHICAGO WILL FOLLOW AND ADVISE OF DEVELOPMENTS.

END

WRD

FBI WASH DC

REC 39

100-42748-2051

11 MAY 24 1967

MAY 31 1967

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

MAY 23 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Casper ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. Felt ✓
Mr. Gale ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

FBI WASH DC

HOLD FOR 2 MSGS PLS

FBI CHICAGO

1227PM URGENT 5/23/67 JLS

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CHICAGO (100-42717) (100-40903) 1P

VIDEM; COMINFIL, STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, IS-C.

ON MAY TWENTYTHREE INSTANT, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT ON MAY TWENTYFOUR, NEXT TWO PM, PEACE RALLY TO BE HELD ON THAT CAMPUS AT WHICH IT IS ESTIMATED FIVE HUNDRED TO TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE WILL ATTEND. HE ADVISED RALLY BEING JOINTLY SPONSORED BY FACULTY COMMITTEE ON VIET NAM, THE HUMANIST, COMMITTEE TO END WAR IN VIET NAM, STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE AND SDS, ALL AUTHORIZED CAMPUS ORGANIZATIONS. HE ADVISED SPEAKERS AT RALLY ARE TO INCLUDE REV. JAMES BEVEL, FORMERLY LEADER OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE AND CURRENTLY ON LOAN TO HEAD STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE; CARL OGLESBY AND JEFF SEGAL, FORMER SDS LEADERS; AND CARL ZIETLOW, WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM VIET NAM.

SECRET SERVICE, USA, CHICAGO PD, MILITARY ADVISED.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

AND HOLD PLS

51 JUN 5 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

MAY 26 1967

FBI WASH DC CC-MR. SULLIVAN

NOT RECORDED
180 MAY 31 1967

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 23 1967
TELETYPE

FBI CHICAGO

1229PM URGENT 5/23/67 JLS

TO DIRECTOR (100-439048)

FROM CHICAGO (100-40903) 1P

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

COMINFIL STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, IS - C.

RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED TODAY, JOBS OR INCOME NOW (JOIN)
PLAN UPON JOINING INDEPENDENT UNION OF PUBLIC AID EMPLOYEES
(IUPAE) PICKET AT NORTHERN PUBLIC AID OFFICE, FOUR TWO THREE
EIGHT NORTH LINCOLN, CHICAGO, ONE PM THIS DATE. IUPAE HAS
BEEN ON STRIKE FOR PAST MONTH. SOURCE ADVISED JOIN FEELS
STRIKE BECOMING POPULAR ISSUE AND ALIGNING WITH IUPAE CAN
GAIN WIDER RECOGNITION. USA, SECRET SERVICE, MILITARY ADVISED.
LHM FOLLOWS.

END AND ACK FOR 2 MSGS PLS

END

DLH

FBI WASH DC

REC 39

100 - 439048 - 2052

1 MAY 24 1967

62 MAY 29 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

FBI

Date: MAY 16 1967

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____

AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-40903)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL STUDENTS FOR A
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)
IS - C

Remytels dated 5/12/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum which sets forth information concerning an SDS sponsored picketing of U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg which occurred in Chicago, Illinois, on 5/12/67.

A copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished to the U.S. Attorney's Office, Chicago, for their information.

Sources utilized in the preparation of this letterhead memorandum were:

AGENCY: G-2, ONI, OSI

RAO (100-10000)

DATE FORW: 5-25-67

HOW FORW: R/S

BY: WHP: RAK

C.C. & incl

9329260

3 MAY 19 1967

100-439048-2053

CC: Wick

REC 31

This letterhead memorandum was classified confidential in order to fully protect the first and second sources, the disclosure of which could seriously jeopardize the internal security of the United States.

- (3) - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
2 - Chicago 1-100-42717 (Videm)

WHP:djm

(5)

56 JUN 2 1967

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

May 16, 1967

COMINFIL STUDENTS FOR A
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A [REDACTED] source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 12, 1967, that Dan Friedlander, a University of Chicago student, was heard to state that a group of students at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, which group would possibly include several SDS members, would picket United Nations Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg at the Pick-Congress Hotel, Chicago, beginning at 2:30 P.M. this date. First source added that although Friedlander did not state the reason for this picketing, however, source was of the opinion that it would be in protest of United States involvement in the Viet Nam war.

Dan Friedlander

b7D

A [REDACTED] source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that as of May 6, 1967, Dan Friedlander was a member of the Communist Party of Illinois.

The "Chicago Tribune", a Chicago daily newspaper, dated May 12, 1967, on page seven, contained an article captioned, "Goldberg Here for Talks". This article read as follows:

"Arthur J. Goldberg, United States ambassador to the United Nations, and five other state department officials will speak at the regional foreign policy conference today in the Pick-Congress hotel.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 5-23-77

6080
ON 3/23/77 [signature]

[REDACTED]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

205 3

COMINFIL STUDENTS FOR A
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

"The conference, one of several being held in different cities this year, is co-sponsored by the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations and the International Visitors Center of Chicago.

"About 1,200 adults and 600 city high school students are expected to attend. They will meet separately, but Goldberg will address a joint afternoon session."

A [redacted] source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 12, 1967, that approximately 30 individuals picketed United Nations Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg during his appearance at the Pick-Congress Hotel, Chicago, this date. Third source further advised that this picketing which was sponsored by the SDS, began at 2:30 P.M. and continued until 3:25 P.M. at which time the picketing was terminated. During the course of the picketing, the participants carried signs and placards, some of which read as follows:

"Bring the GIs Home Now"
"Direct Negotiations with the NLF - Viet Cong"
"Be Gentle"
"Build Don't Burn"
"Johnson's Negotiation Means Vietnamese Surrender".

[redacted] source also stated that the purpose of this picketing was to protest United States involvement in the Viet Nam war; that the picketing was peaceful and that there were no arrests or incidents.

The following Agencies were advised of the above matter:

[redacted] b7C
United States State Department
Chicago, Illinois;

COMINFIL STUDENTS FOR A
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

[REDACTED]
Chicago Police Department
Chicago, Illinois;

[REDACTED]
113th MI Group
Evanston, Illinois;

b7c

[REDACTED]
United States Attorney's Office
Chicago, Illinois;

[REDACTED]
United States Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois.

Characterization of the SDS is attached.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

100-439048-2054

CHANGED TO

100-439048-64-14

✓

JUN 5 1967

mt, me

✓

TELETYPE UNIT
MAY 26 1967
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

WA-1- 404 DRS
URGENT 5-26-67 EP
TO DIRECTOR (100-439048)
FROM CHICAGO (100-40903)

GENERAL

COMINFIL STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS), IS-C.

RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED TODAY A "BEE IN" UNDER
SPONSORSHIP OF SDS WILL BE HELD IN GRANT PARK, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, BEGINNING THREE PM TODAY. SECRET SERVICE, USA,
AND LOCAL MILITARY ADVISED. LHM FOLLOWS.

C. Confront

END

PBY (P) 199:7

NKXXXXX

DKG FBI WASH DC

10

REC-69 100-439048-2055

MAY 31 1967

5 mp

55 JUN 7 1967

cc - Trusse

F B I

Date: 5/25/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-40903)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL -
STUDENTS FOR DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)
IS - C
OO: Chicago

Re Chicago teletype dated 5/23/67.

Enclosed herewith are eight (8) copies of a LHM pertaining to a picket demonstration conducted by the Independent Union of Public Aid Employees (IUPAE) at the Northern Public Aid Office, 4238 North Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, on 5/23/67 which Jobs for Income Now (JOIN), a community action group of the SDS, has expressed plans that they intend to join.

The source utilized in this LHM is the [REDACTED]

One copy of this LHM is being furnished to USA, Chicago; U.S. Secret Service, Chicago; and the 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois, for their information.

3 - Bureau (Encs 8)
1 - Chicago
TC:MMC

ENCLOSURE

(4) AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER:

(CO [REDACTED]: ISD, CRD) RAO

DATE FORW: 5-31-67

HOW FORW: R/S

BY: W.P.P. RAO

C. C. Wick

97-9726

REC-52

100-439048-2056

4 MAY 26 1967

Approved: [Signature]

56 JUN 1967

91987

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File # CG 100-40903

Chicago, Illinois
May 25, 1967

COMINFIL -
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY (SDS)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 23, 1967, that Jobs or Income Now (JOIN), which is a community action group of Students for A Democratic Society (SDS), plan upon joining the Independent Union of Public Aid Employees (IUPAE) picket at the Northern Public Aid Office, 4238 North Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, at 1:00 p.m., on May 23, 1967.

Source advised that the IUPAE has been on strike for the past month and has conducted picket demonstrations at various locations in the Chicago area on a daily basis. Source said that JOIN feels that sympathy for IUPAE appears to be rising in the Chicago area and is becoming a popular issue and by aligning with the IUPAE, JOIN can gain more wide recognition.

This source advised that the picket demonstration took place between the hours of approximately 1:15 p.m. through 2:30 p.m. at the Northern Public Aid Office, 4238 North Lincoln Avenue, consisting of about ten participants. Source stated, however, that it was impossible to determine if JOIN actually participated in this picket in that no placards were carried by individuals bearing the identification of JOIN. Source advised that this picket demonstration was without incident and no arrests were made.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-439048-2056
ENCLOSURE

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.



PERSO~~N~~AL ATTENTION
SAC LETTER 67-27

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

May 17, 1967

(A) **STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY --** Recently, a west coast office reported that a field secretary of the Students for a Democratic Society, upon completion of an interview in a Conscientious Objector case, attempted to follow the interviewing Agent. Upon realizing this, the Agent confronted this individual at which time he stated that Students for a Democratic Society members had received instructions from the Students for a Democratic Society National Office in Chicago that whenever they were interviewed by the FBI they should obtain the name of the interviewing Agent, his description and the complete description and license number of the automobile used by the Agent.

Our Chicago Office has furnished information that recently the Chicago Police Department had occasion to search an automobile which was owned by an individual who was directly involved in distributing Students for a Democratic Society leaflets in Chicago. Upon searching this automobile, it was ascertained that it was wired for sound which included a toggle switch and a tape recorder.

In view of these two situations, you should alert all Special Agent personnel of the current tactics utilized by the Students for a Democratic Society to possibly place the Bureau in an embarrassing or compromising position. Special Agents should be most circumspect when conducting interviews of Students for a Democratic Society members and proper precautions taken to insure that they do not become the subject of harassment by these individuals. The Bureau should be promptly advised of any information coming to the attention of the field regarding this matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

56 JUN 7 1967

100-439048-
RECEIVED
18 MAY 18 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 5-11-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
1967 NATIONAL CONVENTION

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

By memorandum dated May 8, 1967, I forwarded a 33-page blind memorandum concerning Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). My memorandum recommended--and it was approved--that the blind memorandum be made available to friendly newsmen in confidence for their use in exposing SDS.

The 1967 National Convention of SDS will be held at Yellow Springs, Ohio, beginning June 25. Yellow Springs is, of course, the site of Antioch College, and it is located approximately 50 miles southwest of Columbus, the capital of Ohio.

Attached is a five-page blind memorandum concerning the forthcoming National Convention of SDS at Yellow Springs. This memorandum has been prepared for possible dissemination (with a copy of the 33-page blind memorandum) to former SAC Edmund Mason, who is now an official of "The Columbus Dispatch." It is felt that one or more expose-type articles regarding SDS in "The Columbus Dispatch" would not only alert the people of Ohio to the true character of the persons who will converge on their state in connection with the SDS convention, but it also may possibly precipitate action by Ohio Governor Rhodes and members of the Ohio State Legislature.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached 5-page memorandum be approved and be furnished to former SAC Edmund Mason in confidence for use of "The Columbus Dispatch" in preparing one or more expose-type articles regarding SDS in connection with the forthcoming National Convention of SDS at Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach-(with enclosure)
- 1 - Mr. Wick-(with enclosure)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan-(with enclosure)

GWG:bem (9)

8 MAY 26 1967

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-8-177

May 11, 1967

REC-10

100-439042-7057

**FORTHCOMING NATIONAL CONVENTION
OF STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
AT YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO**

The 1967 National Convention of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) is scheduled to be held at Yellow Springs, Ohio, beginning June 25, 1967. This convention, like other major SDS functions, undoubtedly will be open to the press. Host for the convention will be the Antioch College chapter of SDS.

Since it was reconstituted in June, 1962 (see the attached memorandum captioned "Students for a Democratic Society, Front-runner of the 'New Left'"), SDS has steadily broadened its sphere of influence in the State of Ohio. The October 28, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes" (official weekly newspaper published by SDS) contains an SDS "Chapter Contact Mailing List" which includes the following Ohio names and addresses:

- (1) Antioch College SDS
Paul Mhlman
Antioch College Union
Yellow Springs, Ohio
- (2) Oberlin SDS
Bob Parker/Steve Ericson
318 Wilder Hall
Oberlin College
Oberlin, Ohio
- (3) Toledo SDS
1013 Adams Street
Toledo, Ohio
- (4) Denison SDS
David Spritzer
302 Stone Hall
Granville, Ohio

ison _____
Loach _____
th _____
ck _____
per _____
llahan _____
rad _____
ll _____
le _____
sen _____
llivan _____
le. Room _____
lmes _____
ndy _____

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. [redacted]

1 - Mr. Sullivan

NOTE: [redacted] to [redacted] memo, dated 5-11-67, captioned "Students for a Democratic Society 1967 National Convention."

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GWG:bem (8)

- (5) Cincinnati SDS
Bill Burge
2357 Wheeler
Cincinnati, Ohio
- (6) Cleveland Project-West
2070 West 26th Street
Cleveland, Ohio
- (7) Ohio Wesleyan SDS
Roy Braverman
39 North Washington Street
Delaware, Ohio
- (8) University of Ohio
E. S. Rothstein
216 1/2 West Washington Street
Athens, Ohio

(The fact that SDS lists a chapter at a university does not necessarily mean that that SDS chapter is officially sanctioned or approved by that university.)

Since October, 1966, an SDS chapter has also been organized at Bowling Green State University near Toledo, Ohio. It was organized by David George, a transfer student from Oberlin College.

Furthermore, in addition to SDS's Cleveland Project-West, SDS also is active on the East Side of Cleveland, where an apartment at 945 Lakeview Road has served as an informal headquarters for SDS members.

SDS PAST PRESIDENT IN CLEVELAND

Backbone of SDS operations in the Cleveland area is Kenneth Paul Potter, commonly known as Paul Potter, a 1961 graduate of Oberlin College. Potter has been residing at 2908 Jay Avenue in Cleveland and has been employed on a part-time basis by Community Health Foundation, 11717 Euclid Avenue. He has participated in many protest meetings and demonstrations in Cleveland, including the May 6, 1966 demonstration under the sponsorship of the Cleveland Committee to End the War in Vietnam which was held in front of the Cleveland Sheraton Hotel during Vice President Hubert Humphrey's visit to that city. Potter

and his SDS associates have also been active in organizing and agitating in the poorer sections of Cleveland.

Potter was born at Champaign, Illinois, on March 25, 1939. Following his graduation from Oberlin College in June, 1961, he attended the University of Michigan in 1962-64. In 1964, he took up residence at 2908 Jay Avenue, Cleveland; and he was elected National President of SDS for 1964-65.

During Potter's term as its President, SDS sponsored the much-publicized April 17, 1965, "March on Washington" to protest United States action in Vietnam. Potter has made numerous appearances on behalf of SDS and has spoken on behalf of "New Left" issues in various parts of the country.

ANOTHER PAST PRESIDENT OF SDS AT YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO

In June, 1965, Paul Potter was succeeded as National President of SDS by Carl Preston Oglesby, Jr. In the Fall of 1966, after his term as SDS President had ended, Oglesby moved to Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he was said to be an activist-scholar-in-residence at Antioch College. The Ohio-born and Ohio-educated Oglesby (see page 11 of the attached memorandum captioned "Students for a Democratic Society, Front-runner of the 'New Left' ") was a guest speaker at Antioch College in September, 1966. At the time, he reportedly was completing a book on corporate capitalism and American foreign policy.

SDS NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING AT YELLOW SPRINGS IN 1966

Antioch College gained considerable prestige in SDS circles when it was selected as the site of the April 8-10, 1966, meeting of SDS's National Council. Attached are photostats of pages 1 and 2 of the April 15, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes." These pages are devoted to the National Council meeting at Antioch and include the names of registered delegates and alternates--several of whom are identified with Ohio.

Other articles concerning this April, 1966, SDS National Council meeting appeared in the April 6 and 15, 1966, issues of the Antioch College "Record" and the April 11, 1966, issue of the Dayton, Ohio, "Journal Herald."

SDS LEADERS AT YELLOW SPRINGS

Paul Millman, who was born in New York City in April, 1947, has been prominent in SDS activities at Antioch College, for the past two years. Millman's parents reside in Brooklyn, New York. In an article in the May 6, 1966, issue of the Antioch College "Record"--which reflects that Antioch "will administer the National Vietnam Examination, the counter-draft test of the Students for a Democratic Society"--Millman is identified as an SDS member. This article states, "The purpose of the SDS Test is 'to raise questions in students' minds about the (Vietnamese) war, the morality of America's position, the deception of the American Government, and the authoritarian nature of the draft,' according to a recent SDS bulletin."

Another Antioch student and SDS member, Joseph Darrell Bakan, was listed among those who registered on August 27, 1966, at the SDS National Convention at Clear Lake, Iowa. Bakan was born in Columbus, Ohio, in August, 1948. His father is a Professor at the University of Chicago.

Among others active in SDS at Antioch has been Jeffrey Carl Jones, who is from Sylmar, California. Jones was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in February, 1947. The February 18, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes" identified Jeff Jones from Antioch as having been appointed an SDS national coordinator on a temporary basis.

WHAT THE 1967 SDS CONVENTION MEANS TO OHIO

Based on past experience, it can be anticipated that the National Convention of SDS this June will bring to Yellow Springs more pairs of worn leather sandals, dirty tennis shoes, smelly sweatshirts, and soiled T-shirts and wash slacks than ever before in the community's history. It will see an assemblage of shaggy beards and mustaches among male participants--and shoulder-length hair styles among both males and females--that will stir memories of the pirate-infested days of the West Indies. And it will witness the spectacle of various types of addicts--LSD, free love, etc.--practicing their specialties whenever the events of the day, or night, permit.

2

The SDS Convention will bring to Ohio swarms of young subversives and near-subversives, including Communist Party members and members of the pro-Peking Progressive Labor Party. It will bring anarchists and apologists for the Viet Cong. It will bring "angry" young men and women with blurred vision, but strong voices, calling for acts of "civil disobedience," counselling evasion of the draft and condemning the Government of the United States.

Two areas of the Yellow Springs community, however, will feel little or no effect from the SDS invasion. The first is the local water company; SDS has a well-earned reputation as a sanctuary for those who feel that frequent baths or showers may drown or wash away the most rugged of their radical thoughts. The second is the local churches; SDS-type radicalism and sincere belief in God seldom are combined under the same head of stringy, unkempt hair.

100-439048-2057X

CHANGED TO

100-448253-1

NOV 6 1967

Boyd

(1)

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

5:19 PM URGENT 5-26-67 RMF
TO DIRECTOR (100-439048)
FROM CHICAGO (100-40903) 262207

COMINFIL, STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS), IS-C.

REMYRADTEL THIS DATE.

RELIABLE SOURCE ADVISED TODAY SDS SPONSORED "BEE-IN"
SCHEDULED TO BE HELD GRANT PARK, CHICAGO, THIS DATE DID NOT
MATERIALIZED.

SECRET SERVICE, USA AND LOCAL MILITARY ADVISED. IN VIEW
OF ABOVE, NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

RECEIVED: 7:12 PM RM

REC-38

100-439048-2058

11 MAY 31 1967

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

55 JUN 7 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. [REDACTED]

DATE: 5-8-67

FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: NEW LEFT MOVEMENT ON
COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES

Tolson ☒
DeLoach ☒
Mohr ☒
Wick ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
Felt ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒

As you know, a so-called New Left Movement has been developing among students and faculty members on college and university campuses across the Nation during the last several years. At the heart of the New Left is the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), which is an organization Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, stated the Party had "going for us." In addition to SDS, a number of pacifist, anti-Vietnam and radical groups and elements can be considered part of the New Left.

Recently, the FBI has become the target of attack by the SDS and other New Left elements. The SDS would like to drive the FBI and other investigative agencies off campuses. Not only that, but they seek to discredit Mr. Hoover and the FBI in the eyes of citizens everywhere.

Actually, the New Left poses serious threats against democratic law and order. Its adherents have directed attacks against representatives of American business on the campuses. They have staged demonstrations against recruiting teams from the military services and have picketed military installations off the campus. They violently denounce the draft and Selective Service procedures, even in some cases calling for students to disobey the draft. They rebel against the administration of universities, asserting that schools should be reorganized along lines they desire. Their tools are demonstrations, student riots, civil disobedience. They use obscene words and often resort to use of drugs.

The New Left contains strong anarchistic and nihilistic strains, which express themselves in attacks not only against law enforcement but the democratic concepts of Government. The New Left is against the "Establishment," government, military, moral standards.

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Sullivan
FCS:mak (9)

84 JUN 1 1967

REC-121

100-4429048-2059
JUN 6 1967

(CONTINUED - OVER)

RE: NEW LEFT MOVEMENT ON COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES

Yet, it offers little of a positive and constructive nature. Its aim is primarily destructive. Here arises its danger to the country.

The general public needs guidance and enlightenment concerning the New Left. For that reason, we have prepared an extensive analysis of the New Left (especially the SDS) based on information from our files and other sources. This analysis shows how the New Left is working, what its dangers are, and the daggers it is throwing at our society.

It is felt that this analysis should be furnished to friendly newspaper and magazine writers who could use it to prepare articles exposing the New Left. In no way will there be any attribution to the Bureau. The friendly writer, using this material, can conduct interviews of his own and gather other information if he desires. Our analysis will give him the guidance and interpretation as to the dangers of the New Left if this Movement is to be exposed as a threat to our national well being.

We are preparing a separate memorandum on the history and tactics of the SDS as an organization, which can also be furnished to friendly newsmen.

RECOMMENDATION:

That upon approval, the attached analysis of the New Left be furnished to friendly newsmen for their use in exposing this Movement.

*Reliable newsmen - or
a congressional
committee could
use this material.*

C.D.B. ^{WHP}

TEB

TV

105 P

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5/15/67 ADDENDUM BY MR. TOLSON:

This analysis has been very well prepared and it is recommended it be made available to friendly newspaper men for their use.

CT:DSS

OK

THE STUDENT NEW LEFT - A THREAT TO DEMOCRATIC LAW AND ORDER

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100-4379568-2059
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THE STUDENT NEW LEFT - A THREAT TO DEMOCRATIC LAW AND ORDER

BACKGROUND OF NEW LEFT:

In recent months, great publicity has been accorded the so-called Student New Left. One writer comments: "...the New Left has so captured the attention of the nation as to merit hundreds of articles in the news media, and to initiate a broad range of speculation about its future role in our society." "What is the uproar on American college campuses all about? What is the New Left?" asked the editor of a large metropolitan daily newspaper. He sent a reporter to visit campuses throughout the country to find out.

The Student New Left is many-sided. A common denominator would be difficult to find. It is political theory, sociology and bitter protest. It is linked with civil rights, the fight against poverty, the American war in Vietnam. It involves students, faculty members, writers, intellectuals, Beatniks. Many of its adherents dress in wildly nonconformist style - sandals, beat-up trousers and dresses, with beards and long hair - which sometimes defies the outward visual determination of the sex of the person involved. For some, morality is "bourgeois" and "old fashioned,"

with the New Leftist making his or her own personal interpretation of what is right or wrong.

A key ingredient of the New Left, however, is expressed in the word "alienation." The exact meaning of this word is not always clear, but to the New Leftist it signifies bitter protest against what he calls "the Establishment," the "power structure," the "military-industrial complex." "The young people of 'the movement,'" writes one of its spokesmen, "make no polite protest; they rage against the war (Vietnam) because they see it as the embodiment of all they are fighting in American society. It is a product of 'the system' from which they are alienated."

The mood of the New Left - as, for example, of one of its primary spokesmen, the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) - is one of disillusionment, pessimism and alienation. Actually, there are strong nihilistic, anarchistic strains, that our democratic society is decadent, that bourgeois moral values are outmoded. At the center of the movement is an almost passionate desire to destroy, to annihilate, to tear down. They hate our free society, the concepts of law and order, the progress this country has made. "Among the central questions that a radical ideology must attempt to answer are: What are the fundamental changes needed to transform society, and what are the steps that radicals can take to help bring these about?" a New Left spokesman has asked.

These steps have included defiance of the law, civil disobedience and disparagement of the American heritage.

When the New Leftists speak of a "new society," however, their comments fade into misty generalizations. They have little to offer in terms of practical suggestions applicable to the everyday problems of society. Their accent is on the negative, not the positive.

HEAVY COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN NEW LEFT:

For that reason, the New Left finds itself heavily infiltrated today by the communists. This communist attack is coming from three directions. First, and foremost, are the Communist Party, USA, and its youth organization, the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs. This is the pro-Moscow faction. Then there are the Socialist Workers Party and its youth affiliate, the Young Socialist Alliance, the Trotskyite wing of communism. In addition, there are the pro-Chinese communists, the Progressive Labor Party.

These communists - masters of organizational plans and techniques - are exploiting the Student New Left for their own partisan reasons. The communists see in this movement an opportunity to gain access to college campuses, to reach the minds of students and faculty members and to gain an aura of respectability.

No wonder the communists, especially the Communist Party, USA, have been devoting so much time, effort and attention to the college campus. They are reaping untold benefits.

SPECIFIC ANTI-DEMOCRATIC DAGGERS OF THE NEW LEFT:

A grave danger exists that the general public, in viewing the New Left, will dismiss the movement with the comment, "A bunch of harmless kids," or "some more college foolishness." This would be a serious misinterpretation. The New Left, despite its seeming innocence and impracticability, contains an arsenal of poison-tipped daggers - each of which is aimed at the destruction of our democratic way of life.

The citizen may see the New Left strictly in terms of demonstrations, protest marches, petition campaigns and placards. And as recent demonstrations, such as the April 15 anti-Vietnam rallies in New York City and San Francisco, have shown, the New Left and its followers can mobilize large numbers, drum up nationwide attention and publicity and make bitter and violent accusations.

But attention must be focused on the specific anti-democratic daggers of the New Left - and what they mean for our society.

**Attacks Against the Legitimate Presence of Representatives
of Business Firms on College Campuses**

Today, more than ever, American industry and the college campus are being linked together. The college graduate, especially in the scientific field, provides a steady flow of potential employees for industry. On a regular basis, for example, many business companies send representatives to the campus to interview prospective employees. These interviews not only aid the firms involved, but also perform a distinct service to the students. Often the college will provide physical facilities (such as rooms) where the interviews can take place.

Industry is interested in education in many other ways - in the scientific accomplishments of its research, in its professors, in the work they are doing. Increasingly, American business is providing financial aid to university-level education - with benefit both to the schools and industry.

The New Left wishes to undermine this relationship. It attacks industry (especially "big industry") as part of the "Pentagon complex" which is establishing the current policies of Government which the New Left so vehemently dislikes. Especially, their attack has been directed against firms which are manufacturing material being used in the Vietnam war effort.

In recent weeks, nationwide publicity, for example, has occurred relative to the New Left's bitter opposition against Dow Chemical Company. Dow Chemical, they assert, is the nation's major manufacturer of the napalm being used by American forces in the war.

On February 28, 1967, a student demonstration, sponsored by New Left elements, occurred at Old Dominion College, Norfolk, Virginia. Some 13 to 15 students picketed in front of the Student Center while Dow Chemical representatives were conducting job interviews. The demonstration was peaceful. The participants passed out anti-Dow, anti-Vietnam war literature. One of the printed sheets contained a picture of two burned corpses with these words underneath: "Napalm Did This: Dow Chemical Company, the Makers of Saran Wrap, Manufactures Napalm." Placards displayed included such statements as: "We are Responsible"; "Dow Creates a World of Destruction"; "Does Big Business Have a Conscience?"

A much larger anti-Dow demonstration occurred at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin. The student paper, "The Daily Cardinal," (February 16, 1967), headlined "SDS to Block Chemical Company Interviewing." The article explained that a "massive sit-in" against Dow Chemical interviews on the campus was being planned by SDS. "The group plans to block

completely all entrances to the rooms where interviews with prospective employees are being held next week." Purpose of the sit-ins, the article stated, was to stop Dow recruitment of students as employees.

On February 21, 1967, the demonstration and sit-in occurred. Demonstrators entered the Commerce Building and started sitting down with signs and passing out literature. The demonstrators stayed the rest of the afternoon. On February 23, the anti-Dow group carried on a non-obstructive sit-in for three and one-half hours near a Dow Chemical interview room in the Agricultural Hall. A number of students were arrested for disorderly conduct during the Dow visit. The incident was reported nationally by news media. The University President was blockaded in a campus office for hours by about 200 angry students who demanded that charges against those arrested be dropped.

The Wisconsin faculty reportedly adopted a resolution setting up a meeting to review University policies on allowing employers to come to the campus to interview students.

Here is part of the New Left attack. If, by demonstrations and agitation, it can stir up hostility to business firms being on the campus at all, it will have achieved some of its goals. The New Left tactics are designed to harass and hinder the orderly operation of

business as well as create turmoil at the University.

Still another anti-Dow demonstration took place in mid-February, 1967, at Pennsylvania State University. Here SDS students walked into the room being occupied by Dow representatives and said they wanted to discuss the "moral issue of the Vietnam War." This was an harassment technique. Outside the building, a group of some thirty students carried signs which criticized Dow's contribution to the United States effort in Vietnam. As a sidelight, it might be mentioned that classified ads were placed in the "Daily Collegian," student paper, (apparently by New Left people) which criticized Dow Chemical. Some of the ads read, for example:

"NAPALM INDISCRIMINATE and effective
killer of innocent Vietnamese. Inquire
Dow Chemical Company."

"THE MOST POPULAR bomb in Vietnam
is Napalm because it's 'both cheap and
deadly.' Dow makes Napalm."

In addition to campus demonstrations, New Leftist students and sympathizers have picketed industrial plants manufacturing war materials. Not only Dow Chemical but other companies have been objects of demonstrations.

More and more SDS leaders and members are becoming hostile to the presence of business firms on the campus. To these students, these individuals are representatives of the

"Establishment" which must be destroyed. If this trend continues and expands, American business can expect great trouble in years ahead.

Protests Against Military-Related Research on Campuses

The New Left has developed highly vocal campaigns against military-type research by universities and colleges. These protests have been chiefly in the form of demonstrations and picketing.

For example, last October 18th, at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia such a demonstration was held. The protest was against alleged "germ warfare research" being carried out at the University. A picket line of some 50 people formed in front of College Hall. Sponsors of the demonstration were: The University of Pennsylvania Committee to End the War in Vietnam; Students for a Democratic Society; Americans for Democratic Action and the Young Socialist Alliance. Pickets carried signs protesting the war in Vietnam and chemical and biological germ warfare research conducted by the University. Some of the signs read: "Stop Cyanide Experiment at Vietnam and at Penn"; "No Genocide Research for Vietnam"; "No More Genocide Research." The demonstration was peaceful.

In a pamphlet handed out during the demonstration this comment was made:

"We cannot condone our university aiding a war of genocide in Vietnam. We demand that the biological and chemical warfare research be ended immediately."

The previous week, on October 11th, another "anti-germ rally" was held at the University of Pennsylvania. At this rally a table with literature was set up. Among literature given out were material from the Young Socialist Alliance and reprints from Ramparts Magazine pertaining to germ warfare research at the University. New Left elements frequently make use of articles in Ramparts for the advancement of their agitation.

**Hostility toward Any Form of Military or Armed Forces'
Activity on Campuses**

An essential ingredient of the New Left is bitter hostility against "things military," that is, any activity of the Armed Forces. The New Leftists view the military as an agency of the "Establishment" they wish to destroy. This hostility is heightened by the Vietnam War in which the draft and military service are matters of deep personal concern to students.

For this reason, New Left hostility has manifested itself against the presence of military recruitment teams on the campus, ROTC units, the draft, military parades and drills and even the holding of military-sponsored social functions.

There are many examples from all areas of the country.

On February 20, 1967, some 80 students participated in a silent protest demonstration at Claremont Colleges, Claremont, California, against the visit to the campus of Lieutenant General James C. Richardson, Commander of the United States Sixth Army. The General reviewed an ROTC drill on the campus and awarded medals to two Vietnam veterans. The group marched silently around the football field carrying placards for about fifteen minutes. There were no incidents.

The protest was staged by an Ad Hoc Committee which issued this statement of policy (which summarizes the New Left's point of view towards the ROTC):

"Our principal concern, and the one which we wish to dramatize by the silent protest of February 20, is that a branch of the United States Army should be so closely affiliated with an independent institution of higher learning. ROTC, as it is now constituted, has no place in the college curriculum. If Military Science is to be presented to college students, then it must be presented in a form which does not insult their ability as students to evaluate material and formulate their own beliefs. If Military Science must be as dogmatic and uncompromising as it is in the present ROTC program, then it cannot be allowed to remain in a liberal arts college. We realize that reasons for objecting to ROTC on campus are many and varied and we thus welcome the support of anyone who wishes to express a legitimate point of disagreement."

In March, 1966, the local chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society at the University of California at Santa Barbara planned to picket the regular ROTC class on the campus drill ground at 7:30 a. m. on March 31, 1966. The picket line was carried off as scheduled on March 31st. Actually, because of the early hour, only three SDS members showed up. Yet the New Left gained what it wanted, as a local TV station had a news team present giving the type of publicity which SDS seeks.

On May 18, 1968, some 26 students at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana, staged a demonstration at the University President's Review of the Army, Air Force and Navy ROTC units of the school. The demonstrators carried placards expressing sentiments that the war in Vietnam was immoral and that American boys were being sent to slaughter. The demonstrators originally desired to march on the drill field but permission was denied.

When recruiting teams from the Armed Services come to the campus, the New Left often will mount a hostile demonstration. Part of the New Left's aim is publicity - it wants to attract the attention of other students, to create "incidents," to embarrass members of the military and the University. Its basic "anti" attitude toward society - that it seeks to tear down whatever exists - means that it is always looking for something which it can exploit.

On January 11, 1967, for example, the Students for a Democratic Society conducted a demonstration at the Student Union Building, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, to protest the presence of Navy and Marine Corps recruiters on the campus. Considerable publicity resulted from this incident.

Sometimes the demonstrations aimed at military recruiters take more menacing forms. On February 13, 1967, approximately 200 students at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio,

staged a sit-in and formed a human chain around a United States Air Force recruiting booth set up in the student union in Wilder Hall. This human chain prevented interested students from contacting the Air Force recruiters.

This technique - of preventing students who might have been interested in talking to the recruiters - is symptomatic of a basic prevailing trait of the Student New Left: namely, an intolerance for other points of view. This intolerance also manifests itself in other activities of the New Left.

In a prepared statement at Oberlin, the demonstrating group asserted:

"Our demonstration protests the war in Vietnam and by preventing Air Force recruitment on campus, we hope to symbolically impede one of the most important instruments of the war.... We intend to block any future effort at recruitment by military agents on campus. Hopefully, representatives of the Armed Forces on campus will make our position clear to their commanding officers."

Another attempt to prevent military recruiters from meeting students occurred at the State University College, New Paltz, New York, in December, 1966. An Ad Hoc Committee sponsored by the New Paltz Independent Committee to End the War in Vietnam sponsored a demonstration to protest a team of United States Marine Corps recruiters and a United States Army Information and

Selection Team on the campus.

This Committee distributed literature opposing United States intervention in the Vietnam War on December 6 and 7, 1966, in the lobby of the College Union Building on the campus.

On December 8th, when the military recruiting teams were scheduled to arrive, the full demonstration began. At 9:45 a. m., 15 to 20 members of the Ad Hoc Committee carried signs into the College Union Building. The military personnel arrived about five minutes later. The demonstrators (their maximum number was roughly 30) pressed around the tables manned by the military, concealing the recruiters behind the signs, and preventing any interested students from conversing with them. In addition, there was guitar music and the demonstrators sang freedom songs. Among the slogans on the signs were the following: "War is Good for Business - Invest Your Son"; "Germany in the 40's. America in the 60's"; "Negotiate, Don't Escalate."

Many times pro-Vietnam and pro-military students counter-demonstrate. In one instance, New Left forces received a reception they didn't anticipate. At the University of Oklahoma (January 5, 1967) angry students booted some ten members of the

Students for a Democratic Society out of the Student Union Lobby.
Trouble began when SDS members manned a booth in the building protesting the American role in Vietnam. The SDS students had erected signs saying it should be a war crime to enlist - which signs were aimed at a nearby United States Navy recruiting booth.

Student Protests and Demonstrations Off Campus at Military and Industrial Facilities and the Use of Civil Disobedience

Just to protest on the campus itself is not enough.

The New Left has used the campus as a mobilization center from which to launch protests and demonstrations against military bases and industrial facilities. This technique has led to "marches" from the campus to nearby Army, Navy or Air Force bases or companies manufacturing war material. On occasions, these demonstrations have led to civil disobedience.

To prepare these demonstrations, the New Left mounts an on-campus agitation campaign. Often placards and signs are displayed, calling for students to rally for the "march." The thrill of participation leads many students (urged on by DuBois and other communist elements) to support the endeavor.

Last November, the Students for a Democratic Society at San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, California, a suburb of Los Angeles, planned a demonstration protesting United States policy in Vietnam at the California Air National Guard facility in the Van Nuys area of Los Angeles. Assistance was to be obtained from the Vietnam Day Committee at the University of California at Los Angeles. Protest leaders indicated they would ask permission from military authorities to enter the base and talk to the

personnel there. If this permission was denied, participants would then climb the fences and slip by the guards. Announcement was made that only those willing to be arrested should participate in the demonstration.

On November 12, 1966, the demonstration occurred. Some 15 persons carried placards in front of the main gate at the California Air National Guard Armory. The placards advocated peace and withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam. The number of participants grew from 60 to 70.

Around noon, five of the participants moved onto the National Guard property and sat down in front of the main gate, thereby blocking entrance and exit. These individuals were arrested by the Air Police and turned over to the Los Angeles Police Department. All were students. The demonstration was covered by local newspapers and television.

The role of a faculty member in the demonstration was shown by newspaper accounts of the subsequent trial (February, 1967). The news account stated:

"The revelation that a top UCLA faculty member provided bail for several of a group of demonstrators arrested at the Air National Guard Base in Van Nuys on Nov. 12th was on record today in Municipal Court.

"The faculty member was identified in testimony as Dr. Donald Kalish, professor and chairman of the department of philosophy at the university.

"According to Lee Arond, 19-year-old coed at San Fernando Valley State College, one of those arrested, Professor Kalish attended several meetings at the University where plans were laid for the demonstration and expected arrest of some participants.

"Four of the anti-Vietnam war demonstrators, all students, were found guilty shortly before noon by a jury... of trespassing on military property." (The fifth student was Arond).

Another Los Angeles news article indicated that Arond testified that the five arrested students were members of Students for a Democratic Society.

One of the major daggers of the New Left is civil disobedience. Here is a typical example of an SDS operation - of deliberately violating the law. The participants obviously were given instructions in how to behave (or misbehave). The five arrested students knew what they were doing - and the risks involved. They also knew that a professor (who obviously was in sympathy with their aims and methods) would provide money for bail. In other words, here was a deliberate attempt to violate the law. "They held meetings before the demonstration," the paper quoted Arond's testimony, "to make plans... and agreed that if they were not allowed on the base to distribute antiwar leaflets, those who wanted to would lie down on the driveway." "We knew we would be arrested... We were quite sure we would not be allowed on the base."

In a newspaper interview, Dr. Kalish was quoted as saying that he "would bail out any student who got arrested in civil disobedience to an illegal, immoral and unjust war." The presiding judge commented that the students had a right to dissent, but not to break the law.

Very interestingly, Dr. Kalish was quite upset that one of the arrested students (Arond) served as a state witness at the trial. "It sort of hurt me to think that students would testify against students," he said. "It seems to me that this is not the American way to play the game." These are revealing comments from an individual who had encouraged and supported students to deliberately break the law. He added that the prosecution's use of one student to testify against the others is "characteristic of totalitarian countries and I find it un-American."

Civil disobedience has run through the Student New Left movement - the blocking of traffic, lying down in doorways, the invading of military installations and private property. If such a philosophy becomes pronounced - the idea that you don't have to obey a law you dislike or think wrong or immoral - American democratic institutions will disintegrate. The way to approach a law you do not like is to have it legally repealed - not to disobey it yourself or encourage others to do the same. Law and order must remain the bastions of any free society.

Many other examples could be cited of off-campus demonstrations. In April, 1966, students from Monmouth College, West Long Branch, New Jersey, marched from the school to Fort Monmouth to protest. In January, 1967, SDS members picketed in front of the induction center at Fort Holabird, Baltimore, Maryland.

In Mason, Michigan, a judge ordered four youths to serve jail terms (March, 1966) after upholding convictions resulting from an anti-Vietnam war demonstration.

"I can't go along with the theory that the protester, in all instances, must have or does take precedence over the rights of others," the judge declared. The four had been convicted in Lansing Township Justice Court of trespassing while they passed out leaflets opposing the war at a Marine Corps exhibit on the Michigan State University campus the previous October.

**Disparagement of National Leaders - An Attempt to Discredit
Democratic Values**

A favorite tactic of the New Left is the disparagement of America's national leaders. Examples abound almost without end of violent and disrespectful remarks against the President of the United States, the Vice President, ranking Government officials, the American Ambassador to the United Nations, Congressional leaders and others. .

Not only are these leaders verbally castigated (and written about) in bitter, vitriolic and shameful language, but they are "hooted" and "derided" in person when they give speeches or make public appearances.

The whole purpose seems to be to derogate their positions as national leaders, to create the impression that they are "murderers," unworthy of respect and actually enemies of the people. Seldom in our history has such a crescendo of vituperative cant and hatred been directed against Government officials.

Especially serious is the fact that this bitterness arises from within the intellectual community where tolerance and understanding should be paramount.

Last September, President Johnson visited Detroit to deliver a speech. The Detroit Committee to End the War in Vietnam staged a demonstration in front of Cobo Hall where the President spoke.

They carried placards reading "End the War in Vietnam"; "Bring the Troops Home"; and "Get Out of Vietnam." When Mr. Johnson started to speak, the demonstration ceased and the demonstrators moved into Cobo Hall. At the beginning of the President's speech, there was loud shouting and yelling from the rear of the hall where various demonstrators began yelling anti-Vietnam slogans. These demonstrators were ejected from the hall by guards.

In Honolulu (October, 1966), members of the Committee to Stop the War in Vietnam met at Crawford Hall, University of Hawaii, to discuss plans for picketing President Johnson. After some argument, it was decided that members could carry protest signs denouncing the President as "Murderer" and "Killer."

On October 17, a group of students and faculty members arrived at the East-West Center, University of Hawaii, where Mr. Johnson was scheduled to speak. By the time the President arrived, the group numbered about 50. They unfurled a large banner reading, "You Are the Aggressor." They also were carrying two large bamboo poles from which two life-sized figures hung in effigy - one in the uniform of an American soldier bearing the sign "Pentagon" and the other in cowboy clothing with the initials on the face "LBJ." The demonstrators kept their signs and banners aloft during the President's speech. Three of the demonstrators were arrested.

The bad taste of some of the signs is reflected in these slogans: "LBJ Heading for the Last Roundup"; "Our Vietnamalady is Pentagonorrhoea"; "LBJ Murders my Asian Brothers"; "LBJ Beautify our Country - Don't Come Back"; "LBJ Go Away."

In January, 1967, the "News-Leader," the student publication of Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore), ran a poll for "Man of the Year for 1966." According to the editors, "the Man of the Year for 1966 obviously has to be one of this year's famous mass murderers." One of the candidates was President Johnson who was characterized in these words:

"Last year's top mass murderer was a Texas plowboy who has come a long way in the American crime business. Lyndon Baines Johnson of Johnson City, Texas, graduated from his humble origins of torturing half caste Indians... to the American Presidency where he killed John F. Kennedy, Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby and thirteen other people whose names have been withheld by request. Johnson, an easy going ex-school teacher whose hobby is bombing defenseless people, culminated a remarkable five years when on December 25 he told Jack Ruby to suddenly die of cancer."

To show how a demonstration against the President is planned on a college campus, the following notice appeared on a bulletin board at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, relative to a visit of Mr. Johnson to nearby Dayton, Ohio, in September, 1966. Sponsored by the Antioch Committee to End the War in Vietnam and

the Students for a Democratic Society, the notice read:

"President Johnson is coming to Dayton Monday Sept. 5 (Labor Day) to speak at the Montgomery County Fair... It is extremely important that Johnson's illusionary consensus be dramatically and publicly challenged as often as possible. The unpopularity of the Vietnam war - one of the least popular wars in history - has, in fact, been stimulated and maintained by such public challenges. There is a need, therefore, for as many people as possible to confront Johnson on Monday afternoon.

"Realistically, any demonstration before an American President contains the possibilities of physical violence and arrest. Their will be a meeting in North Hall Common Room (Antioch College) Sunday evening, Sept. 4 at 7:30 PM to discuss the types of action to be carried out, discipline, transportation, and the availability of legal assistance and bail money (in case such contingencies are necessary). It is essential anyone intending to take part in Monday's demonstration attend this meeting."

The mention of "violence," "arrest" and "bail money" indicates the extent to which these students are willing to go to vilify the President.

The Vice President of the United States - a frequent speaker throughout the country - has been pilloried time after time by the New Left.

In October, 1966, for example, Humphrey was picketed when he spoke at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. The same thing happened at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, (September 22, 1966), when the Vice President spoke at

a convocation marking the University's 200th anniversary. Some 35 pickets representing Women Strike for Peace and Students for a Democratic Society carried signs and placards protesting United States intervention in the Vietnam War. One of the signs read, "Humphrey - Killer Hawk," while another said, "Support Your Vice Assassinator." Still another one was captioned "Blood Finger Johnson," which bore the likeness of the President holding a machine gun.

One of the worst incidents involving the Vice President occurred in February, 1967, at Stanford University. Some 300 demonstrators rushed at Humphrey as he went to his limousine after participating in a student forum. The mob, however, failed to reach the Vice President because of stout Secret Service and local police protection. When Humphrey reached his car, the mob of young men and women surged to the vehicle. They banged on the windows and doors with their fists, screaming, "Shame," "Shame." Secret Service agents ran ahead of the car, shoving demonstrators out of the way. Several students grappled with protecting agents. Some of the demonstrators called the Vice President a "war criminal."

Secretary of Defense McNamara and Secretary of State Dean Rusk have frequently been picketed during their public appearances. For example, a convocation was held at Ohio University, Athens, Ohio,

on December 2, 1966, honoring U.S. Representative Wayne Hays..

The main address was given by Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

On December 1st and 2nd a silent two-day peace vigil urging re-examination of American policy in Vietnam was held at the University, sponsored by the Athens Chapter of the Students for a Democratic Society. A group of some 25 students marched from the War Memorial on the main campus to the convocation site at Grover Center. University police officers met the youths at the door and said the students could enter, but the signs must stay outside. The students agreed to this procedure and no incidents occurred. When Mr. Rusk was introduced, a single "boo" comment was heard from the audience.

Intolerance to Dissent - An Incipient Totalitarianism

Strange as it may sound, the New Left - which prides itself on dissent - is marked by strong elements of intolerance toward views other than its own. In fact, this vehemence of intolerance almost borders on an incipient totalitarianism, a characteristic contrary to all principles of American academic life.

New Left student intolerance takes many forms. For example, prominent individuals are heckled during their speeches, or even prevented from speaking at all by unruly and disorderly tactics. Students walk out of an auditorium while a speech is in progress and, as in the case of Vice President Humphrey at Stanford University, physical attacks were directed towards his person.

Examples of New Left intolerance are many. On March 24, 1967, Secretary of State Dean Rusk was heckled when he spoke to an audience of 2,000 at Cornell University. He was interrupted almost a dozen times by about 50 persons in the audience who wore skeleton Halloween masks. Some 250 demonstrators, many bearded and long-haired, attempted to enter the hall after it was filled, but were turned back by police.

In November, 1966, General Earle G. Wheeler, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, spoke at Pembroke College, Providence, Rhode Island. After the speech, a group of students charged the platform

in an apparent attempt to reach General Wheeler. Police and student ushers blocked the students' path and started trading punches with the demonstrators, while more police quickly ushered Wheeler out a side entrance of the building. During the struggle, according to news accounts, the speaker's podium was knocked over and several students were pushed from the stage by the police. A Brown University graduate student was arrested.

Midway through the speech, some 60 students walked out of the hall in protest. Some of the remaining ones heckled General Wheeler. One news service reported that after Wheeler finished, some demonstrators grabbed the microphone and yelled "Murderer," "Traitor," "Draw and quarter him."

Perhaps the best publicized incident of this type was the jeering and heckling of Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara recently at Harvard. In February, 1967, more than 500 Harvard and Radcliffe students staged an hour demonstration against Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg. The SDS planned the affair, but other New Leftist elements joined. General Lewis B. Hershey has repeatedly been the target of New Left intolerance. Recently, extremist student elements, through boisterous and unruly acts, actually prevented him from delivering a talk at Howard University in Washington, D. C.

At San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, California, Vice President Humphrey was heckled by demonstrators. At one point the Vice President stopped his speech and remarked to the hecklers, "One of the things college is supposed to teach you is manners. A number of you appear to have flunked that course." The demonstration against Humphrey was sponsored by the SDS.

At Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, some 55 students left their seats and walked out when Mr. Humphrey began to speak. They joined pickets demonstrating outside. At Stanford University (when Mr. Humphrey's car was attacked by angry students), some 100 people walked out of the University's Memorial Auditorium during the Vice President's speech. When his speech was completed, another group of approximately 100 left the auditorium at the beginning of a question and answer session.

This New Left intellectual intolerance has brought a number of condemnations. For example, on April 16, 1967, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) attacked student demonstrations which infringe on the rights of non-participants. The ACLU specifically mentioned the protests against General Hershey at Howard University and Secretary McNamara at Harvard and another incident which prevented job interviews. "In light of recent occurrences on some college campuses," the statement said, "the American Civil Liberties

Union considers it important to emphasize that it does not approve of demonstrators who deprive others of the opportunity to speak or be heard, or physically obstruct movement, or otherwise disrupt the legitimate educational or institutional processes." Such actions, the ACLU said, threatened the academic freedom of others and that students using such tactics "must accept responsibility for their action."

This intolerance is a prime danger in the student community today. It forbodes evil for our democratic system of government. It is a Hitler or Stalin way of approaching the issues of the day. The very fact that it is occurring among students, who should be willing to consider many viewpoints, is a disturbing matter.

Attacks Against Military Service and Especially the Draft

A prime target of the New Left, especially the Students for a Democratic Society, has been the Selective Service System.

Not only do the draft and military service, in the eyes of the New Left, smack of the "old system" but they are the backbone of America's military effort in Vietnam. For these reasons, in every conceivable way, the New Left has endeavored to protest and demonstrate against the draft - even going to the extent of counseling students on how to avoid military service. Some extremist elements of the New Left have torn up or burned their draft cards (usually at a public rally so as to gain publicity). They have also been involved in civil disobedience protests. In this area, the New Left has received support from pacifist and some religious groups.

In early April, 1967, a National Conference on the Draft, meeting in St. Louis, signed a petition supporting draft card burnings, the refusal to pay income taxes and military desertion. The signatories also supported emigration to Canada by draft eligible youth.

The anti-draft stance of the Students for a Democratic Society was reflected in the April 15, 1967, anti-Vietnam rally in New York City. At the program held at the United Nations Plaza during this rally (with attendance estimated at between 100,000 to 125,000), SDS President Nick Egleson urged his listeners to join in support of

the movement for peace "like the '75 who burned their draft cards today." He asserted: "Refuse to go to war and join us in acts of disobedience if the war continues."

At a recent meeting (December, 1966) of the National Council of the SDS at the University of California at Berkeley, SDS's attitude toward the draft was discussed in great detail. SDS Vice President Carl George Davidson, a philosophy instructor at the University of Nebraska, proposed the formation of "antidraft unions." He felt that a small percentage of youths of draft age, perhaps three percent, if properly organized, could interrupt operations at local draft boards and induction centers. He explained that 20 or 30 youths could accompany a draft objector to his draft board, where they would protest and harass Selective Service officials.

At this meeting, the SDS discussed how the universities could be transformed so as to eliminate grades - and thereby create problems for draft boards inasmuch as grades made by a student played a vital role in determining whether he would or would not be drafted.

The National Council overwhelmingly voted to re-affirm SDS opposition to the draft. Just what tactics SDS uses to oppose the draft, however, depends on the individual chapters, inasmuch as SDS is a loosely-knit organization, with little central control. It is up to

the separate units as to what should be done in local areas. It is known, however, that SDS is providing information and assistance to young people who want to go to Canada to avoid the draft. It counsels young men on how to harass draft officials. It also seeks to furnish literature to members of the Armed Forces opposing the Vietnam war.

Just how can draft boards be harassed by students opposing the draft? An article in "New Left Notes" (organ of SDS) on February 3, 1967, set forth some ideas. It might be called a "Catalogue of How to Harass Draft Officials." Here are some of the points:

- send items to your draft board to be put into your file (as they are supposed to keep these), such as a copy of Trotsky's "History of the Russian Revolution" or Mao's "Military Writings." "One person on the West Coast expropriated several hundred Gideon Bibles, and sent one to his board each day for six months."
- "You are supposed to notify your board of any change in your physical condition, so you might wish to send them a postcard each day telling them that you had sneezed the night before."
- go to the board and demand to see your file. "Under most circumstances, there is nothing to prevent you from absconding with all or part of your file, or, possibly inserting new data."
- send a weekly note to your board saying you lost your draft card and need a new one.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

- go to City Hall, secure names of infant deaths and then register for the draft under these false names. "The fun ensues when this mythical person does not respond to any mail, and fails to report for a physical or induction. Ultimately, federal agents will spend much time attempting to track down people who do not exist."
- prior to a physical exam, go to a private doctor and complain of ulcerous symptoms. If an X-ray is needed, "take some peanut butter, roll it into a ball 1/4 inch in diameter, and leave it out to harden overnight. The next day, swallow it just a few minutes before the X-ray. It will show up in your stomach as a duodenal ulcer."
- during an official draft board physical, "keep a straight pin on the inside of your shorts, and prick your finger lightly when asked for a urine sample, so that a drop of blood becomes mixed with your urine, which would look very much like kidney trouble."
- don't forget the possibilities of "feigned insanity."

Over recent months, there have been many "sit-ins" at draft boards, as well as other types of demonstrations. On October 27, 1966, for example, a group of ten to twelve women came into the State Selective Service Headquarters in Austin, Texas. They read a petition protesting the draft and sat down in the aisleway. They reportedly were members of SDS. The group left peacefully and no trouble ensued. In several universities a "We Won't Go" movement has been started. This means that students signify that they will not be drafted for the Vietnam War.

At Princeton University, a full-page advertisement appeared on April 14, 1967, in the student paper, signed by 66 students.

who said they would not fight in Vietnam. A similar ad, signed by 33 students, appeared in the Michigan State University paper.

Part of the New Left anti-draft stance has been demonstrations against General Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service. General Hershey has frequently been picketed and made the target of malicious catcalls and criticism by New Left students. At Howard University in Washington, D.C., a rebellious student audience even prevented him from speaking. Subsequently, he was burned in effigy (April 19, 1967) on the Howard campus. According to news accounts, scores of Howard students chanted "Burn, baby burn" as an effigy of General Hershey was set afire at a campus rally.

**Attempts to Influence the Policies of Institutions of Higher Education
and to Transform the Nature of the University**

Inherent in the New Left movement is a bitter attack against American higher education - its policies, procedures and goals. In fact, the very nature of the University, in its traditional approach toward education, is under strong assault. The pressure of the New Left has become so intense that in some schools (such as the University of California at Berkeley) riots and violent demonstrations have occurred. In others, there have been sit-ins and other forms of harassment. As a result, a number of top educational authorities, such as President Wilson Elkins of the University of Maryland, have felt compelled to speak out against New Left tactics.

The attack against the University arises from the New Left's basic distrust of established society - namely, its belief that the University is part of the "power structure," that it reflects the values of a "decadent" society. "In the Administrative Republic of America," writes one New Leftist, "the primary structure encountered by living beings is the bureaucracy. It takes various forms: educational (high schools, universities, etc.), economic (corporations), military, governmental (agencies, departments, etc.) and even ideological (religious institutions, academic, etc.)."

A key figure in the New Left's demand for university

reform is Carl Davidson, a National SDS Vice President. An article by Davidson entitled "A Student Syndicalist Movement: University Reform Revisited" ("New Left Notes," September 9, 1966) has been widely discussed in New Left circles.

In this article, Davidson charges that universities must be reformed because they are part of the "corporate liberal society." "Our educational institutions are corporations and knowledge factories." They produce conformist, pliable students for our "dehumanized," "oppressive" system. Davidson urges students to become more militant. "Obviously, we need to organize, to build a movement on the campuses with the primary purpose of radically transforming the university community."

Specially, Davidson suggests the creation of a student syndicalist movement. This type of organization would have as a basic purpose "student power" - a favorite New Left slogan. "What we do want is a union of students where the students themselves decide what kind of rules they want or don't want. Or whether they need rules at all."

A primary aim of student control would be the abolition of the grade system, according to Davidson. Here is an issue, he says, which concerns every student and faculty member, and hence an issue which can be radically inflamed by SDS agitation. Moreover, such demands "cannot be met by the administration without radically

altering the shape and purpose of our educational system." In other words, agitation concerning abolition of the grade system, in New Left eyes, is a weapon to disrupt and transform the normal operations of the traditional University system.

Another compelling New Left reason for demanding abolition of the grading system is that grades play a role in determining whether a male student is or is not to be drafted. Or as Davidson says: "Finally, the Selective Service would have a hell of a time ranking us."

Other specific forms of "student power" advocated by Davidson include, for example:

- constant harassment and disruption of meetings of the existing student government, such as "showing up en masse at a meeting and singing the jingle of the now defunct 'Mickey Mouse Club'."
- at the beginning of the semester request or demand of the professor "that you and your fellow classmates participate in shaping the structure, format and content of that particular course."
- sign up for, attend, denounce and walk out of and picket excessively large classes.
- organize students and "liberated profs" to work out "model counter-curricula." Then come these revealing words: "agitate for its adoption, mainly because students participated in shaping it, rather than on its merits."
- hold mock trials of University officials for their "crimes against humanity."

Obviously, if "student power" and "control" were

formalized as the SDS envisions, institutions of higher education would be badly crippled. Colleges would be turned into chaos and turmoil and no longer would be the sites for either scholarship or a search for truth.

Ranking American educators have warned against this New Left challenge. President Wilson Elkins of the University of Maryland in a speech on April 19, 1967, charged that a "radical fringe" on his campus and other campuses was seeking complete student control of universities. If these elements succeed, Elkins said, the result would be "complete anarchy without any financial support."

Elkins specifically mentioned Carl Davidson of SDS and his suggestions relative to tactics to be employed by students to overthrow traditional university authority. He indicated that recent events at Maryland had indicated that "the radical fringe is at work on a disruptive and pernicious plan, although it may not be identified easily." Such events, Elkins said, were outlined in the Davidson article. Elkins particularly mentioned such events as agitation for elimination of grades, demonstrations against military recruiters, a movement for a "free university," agitation for abolition of rules and regulations and "the wail for 'due process'" in disciplinary cases and for the reunification of "in loco parentis." Dissent is vital to the University, Elkins added; however, "the issue is one of participation

and not student control."

Davidson's ideas, however, are today being widely circulated among New Left circles. He frequently addresses SDS meetings in various parts of the country. For example, "New Left Notes" for February 27, 1967, carried an announcement that an SDS-sponsored conference would be held March 18-20, 1967, at the University of Oklahoma. Topics to be discussed: "The state of the movement in this region, the draft, campus reform." Davidson was listed as speaking "on the University."

Just what effects the SDS-Davidson ideology has produced is difficult to determine. Agitation against the grade system has sprouted on many campuses. A "New York Times" article indicated that Columbia University was considering whether to withhold the class standings of students from draft boards. The article also stated that Wayne State University in Detroit and Reed College, in Portland, Oregon, had decided to withhold class rankings. Haverford College in Haverford, Pennsylvania, abandoned class standings altogether to avoid turning them over to draft boards. The article added that in June, 1966, six members of the psychology faculty at City College of New York gave all their students final grades of "A" as a protest against the use of class standings by Selective Service officials.

Early in 1967, an SDS member, Don Smith, was elected

President of the student body at Iowa State University. A bearded, Beatnik type, Smith received widespread publicity (including an article about him in the 'New York Times Magazine,' April 9, 1967).

"New Left Notes" (February 27, 1967) was enthusiastic over his election. "Don Smith, the very image of the stereotyped bearded, long-haired radical took 47% of the votes cast." About 7,200 votes were cast in a race involving four candidates. (Subsequently, Smith has become a highly controversial figure. He admitted publicly that he smoked marijuana at "pot parties" on the campus. Impeachment petitions were circulated and he has resigned as student president).

Revealingly, Smith's program included abolition of all University regulations of student life outside the classroom and the elimination of class rank and cooperation of the University with Selective Service officials unless a student so requests.

Smith's election, however, shows how a small SDS chapter ("about 30 activists") was able to achieve a victory. Members campaigned against the draft, for the start of a "Free University" and circulated a "We Won't Go" statement.

The article concluded:

"Most of us felt that we've been pretty successful and productive in our activities so far... Boldness, honesty and imagination went into an initially sterile election. Much work. Good leafleting, letters to the editor, posters, and reporting in the 'Daily.' No pressure from the administration. A bored, 'apathetic' and sterile University ready for change."

A key word for the New Left is "organize" - and the Iowa story can be duplicated in other areas of the country. This shows how a small, well-organized, hard-hitting group can activate, mobilize and direct the thinking and actions of many other students. (Interestingly, some of the words used by the SDS are the same as employed by the old-time Bolsheviks when they were aiming toward state power in Czarist Russia. One of the sub-heads in Carl Davidson's article in "New Left Notes" on university reform reads: "What is To Be Done?" - which is the exact title of Lenin's famous pamphlet of 1902 in which he outlines how Bolshevik control is to be obtained.)

In addition to President Elkins, other prominent educators have spoken out against these New Left tactics:

Clifford Lord, President of Hofstra University:

"A new and disturbing element has been injected in the adoption by student groups of the techniques of nonviolent civil disobedience - a revolutionary tactic which is justifiable only where revolution is justified, i. e., where the democratic processes have broken down and offer no chance for dialogue or reform."

James M. Nabrit, Jr., President of Howard University

"Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., Howard University President, pledged support of free speech and academic freedom on the campus yesterday but said the university will not become a 'place of lawlessness or disorder'." Nabrit added that the university would not tolerate protests that interfere with classes or disrupt the normal operations of university life. (Washington Star, April 28, 1965)

John A. Logan, President of Hollins College

"No recent event in our national life is so ominous as the fact that thousands of intelligent and dedicated students have demonstrated a contempt for legality and for the foundations of democratic order upon which our society rests."

Grayson Kirk, President, Columbia University

Kirk urged "self-imposed restraint" upon all members of the university community. "The right to interfere with the rights of others is no part of academic freedom." He urged professors to think twice before making "a ringing public declaration... on a controversial subject, particularly if it is far removed from his own areas of scholarly competence or expertise."

The Role of New Left "Free Universities" or a Study of Educational Radicalism

In any analysis of the New Left, the expression "Free University" arises. It is necessary to know something about these "free" or "counter-universities" if we are to understand some of the dangers the New Left poses to the educational processes of a free society.

A number of so-called "Free Universities" have been set up on campuses across the country. In no way are they to be considered universities in the generally accepted meaning of this word. They do not have an administration, a competent and recognized faculty or regular classes. They do not grant degrees or have any acceptance other than in New Left circles. Rather, they represent a potpourri of hastily organized "classes," "bull sessions" or harangues on selected topics. Sometimes a regular university will allow a classroom to be used on the campus. Othertimes, these classes are held off the campus, in homes or other types of buildings.

What is a "Free University?" Actually, it is an assembling of students (and non-students) who claim they want to study topics not given in regular University classes; or, discuss them in a way different from what the regular instructor does. When is a class set up? When a group of students so desire. Who teaches it? Perhaps

a New Leftist professor, a student or even a non-campus instructor. (Communist Party leaders are known to have served as "Free University" instructors.) To the New Leftist, the word "free" connotes the opposite of the "conformity" and lack of freedom he believes the regular university offers. (Note the similarity of the use of the word "free" by the New Left and behind the Iron Curtain!)

What is the curriculum? This all depends on the mood and desires of the local students. Class subjects vary over the entire range of radical thought and action. In a New York "Free University," for example, New Left Professor Staughton Lynd of Yale was listed as a teacher of "American Radical Tradition to 1900." In another instance, it was "Socialist Thought and Action." There will be courses on civil rights, "participatory democracy" (a favorite New Left expression) and Marxien-Leninism.

Actually, subversive groups, such as the Communist Party, USA, seek to infiltrate these radical student classes. In them, the Party finds an odd assortment of radicals, socialists, anarchists and dupes, all of whom might possibly be manipulated to support the Party line. In one instance, for example, a seminar was announced ("New Left Notes," February 27, 1967) on the topic of "Marxism and Contemporary Problems" sponsored by SDS in association with the American Institute for Marxist Studies (a communist front headed by Party leader Herbert Aptheker), at Harvard University on March 6, 15 and 29, 1967. Among the topics to be discussed were: "Marxism

and Existentialism: Some Remarks on Sartre and Lukacs" and "Peasant Revolution and Guerilla Warfare." Lecturers included faculty members from Harvard, MIT and Boston University.

Do these "Free Universities" promote scholarship and a search for the truth?

Here is the whole point of their existence. They are agitation centers for New Leftist ideology; schools for revolution and anti-Americanism. Undoubtedly, in a few there are serious discussion and some scholarship. However, their chief aim is ideological: to study radicalism, to find outlets for venting hatred against traditional forms of society, to lay the groundwork for further action of a revolutionary nature. They serve, in a sense, as subversive satellites, hovering under the respectability of the regular university, representing an outlet of New Leftist activism.

A recent issue of "New Left Notes" (February 3, 1967) carried an article by a "Chas Bauman, SIU Free School" (Southern Illinois University Free School), headlined: "Free School: a Base for Change." As a student at this state school, he says, "I have tried to figure out how to live in a culture I disliked." The "Free School" gave him his answers. "The Free School is such a counter educational system. At SIU the Free School stresses student control and student concerns and needs, i. e. sex education, China, Vietnam, Black Power, etc." The Student Government has furnished one hundred dollars and

a promise of a house and equipment.

Bauman claims that the Free School does not develop "radicals." "But it does develop questioning and a legitimacy for that questioning. One student teacher who is strongly in sympathy with Mao and the Red Guard Movement is listened to by students in the course on China." To Bauman, this school is a "parallel" to the existing educational system for the purpose of changing the latter. "Thus I see the Free School as a base for change, much the way the Community Union is in the community. It is a free situation for the people involved."

Carl Davidson, national vice president of SDS, has sounded a note of warning, however, relative to "Free Universities." Davidson supports them completely, but he does not want too much New Left energy going into "separate" schools, thereby draining off opportunities for staying at the regular university and harassing its officials. Davidson says:

"Forming Free Universities

"This can be a good thing, depending on how it is organized. But we run the risk of the utopian socialists who withdrew from the early labor struggles. We may feel liberated in our Free Universities; but, in the meantime, the 'mainstream' university we left goes on cranking out corporate liberals. In fact, they have it easier since we aren't around making trouble."

Attempts to Prevent Any Cooperation Between the University and
Government Investigative Agencies, such as the FBI

The New Left displays intense hostility against Government investigative agencies, such as the FBI, the CIA, military intelligence and local law enforcement. To the New Left, these agencies are part of the "Establishment," and therefore hostile to the kind of "freedom" envisaged by the SDS and their allies. Especially violent are attacks against Congressional investigating committees, such as the House Un-American Activities Committee.

A key aim of the New Left is to run the FBI and other investigative agencies off the campus - that is, to prevent any cooperation by the university with them. This would forbid the FBI, for example, from gathering information on students, securing their grades or academic class standings and interviewing university personnel. This hostility has become so intense - and it can be expected to grow - that any cooperation by members of the faculty or students with the FBI brings charges of "spying," "snooping" and "Gestapo." The New Left does not recognize the long-standing principle of our democratic society that a citizen has the civic duty to cooperate with his Government in furnishing information needed to enforce our laws.

This New Left tactic has been particularly helpful to subversive elements on the campus, such as the Communist Party, USA,

the DuBois Clubs, the Young Socialist Alliance and pro-Red Chinese elements. For years, these groups have been combatting Government investigation of their activities, Now with the vehement position of the New Leftists, they are watching others fight their old battle.

An example of this tactic was illustrated on February 23, 1967, by a rally sponsored by the Campus Vietnam Day Committee at the University of California at Berkeley. Some 350 to 400 persons gathered at noon in Sproul Hall Plaza to hear speakers attack the University administration, the Berkeley Police Department, the CIA, the FBI and other government agencies. The master of ceremonies asserted that the rally's purpose was to call for an end to cooperation between the University Administration and investigative agencies, as well as to oppose the appearance on campus of representatives of Dow Chemical Company for recruitment of personnel.

A faculty member, Professor Morris Hirsch, criticized the University for furnishing records of students to investigative agencies without student permission. He also called for the faculty to discontinue any cooperation with the CIA and the FBI.

Another speaker deplored the idea that the FBI had access to student records. He called for the removal of all outside police agencies from the campus and named the FBI as one of the organizations which should be "definitely removed from the Berkeley campus."

Still another speaker was Bettina Aptheker, well-known student communist leader on the campus. She denounced the cooperation between the school and the FBI and the CIA and called on the professors and others to join the current campaign to "drive them off campus."

New Left literature contains continuous attacks against the FBI. In "New Left Notes" (October 7, 1966), for example, is an article poking fun at the FBI. It claims that there are "some members of the F. B. I. in SDS"; therefore, it proposes that Mr. Hoover be made an honorary member of the group. The FBI is shown always as an "enemy" and a lackey of the "Establishment."

Direct attacks against the FBI are supplemented by attempts to create "incidents," which will inflame student and faculty sentiment. Almost like bloodhounds, SDS members and their allies prowl the campus trying to find something which they can magnify or exaggerate into an attack against the FBI (not only the FBI as an organization but the whole concept of security investigations). False charges are generated that the FBI has a network of student "spies," is collecting information against professors "it doesn't like," or interfering with "academic freedom." If New Left influence is strong on the student paper or in student government, "incidents" can be created.

For example, in March, 1967, the student paper at Duke University (Durham, North Carolina) carried an editorial criticizing

a student and others at the University who had served as "informants" for the FBI. The editorial was based on the fact that a student, Thomas F. Taft, had admitted that he had furnished information to the FBI about another student. Actually, Taft had voluntarily come to the FBI and offered information. (This was Taft's duty if he felt the information would be of value to the national security of the country. Likewise, the FBI, as the government agency charged with protecting our internal security, had the responsibility of receiving whatever data a citizen voluntarily furnishes. If the FBI hadn't accepted such information, it would have been derelict in its duties.)

In no way did the FBI operate a "spy system" at Duke University. In no way did the FBI infringe upon academic freedom. Here was a case of students hostile to the FBI trying to make an issue out of absolutely nothing.

Especially strong is the New Left emphasis that grades and class rankings not be made available to the FBI and other Government agencies. This viewpoint is directly related to the New Left's dislike of the draft and the role grades play in it. The New Left's rationalization is that information in a student's file is personal and confidential; hence, it should be held in confidence and released only upon that student's request. This is a logical extension of the concept of "student power" - that students (that is, New Left students) would be running the school.

Overlooked is the fact that these files actually are university administrative files containing a variety of information. Their availability to authorized and selected investigators is most correct.

Nothing are more baseless than New Left charges that the FBI attempts to have teachers spy on students and students spy on teachers. Absolutely no proof has ever been produced to prove such allegations. They represent part of the New Left plan to prejudice students and faculty members into distrusting the FBI, refusing to cooperate with this agency and misinterpreting the FBI's legitimate activities in carrying out its duties.

The New Left, in its campaign against the universities, wants to give the impression that there is a covert link between the FBI and these schools. The recent publicity concerning the CIA and student groups has been widely exploited. No wonder a University President, such as Duke President Douglas M. Knight, denied there was any link between his school and the FBI. "I sincerely feel that the whole issue has been blown out of proportion," he was quoted as saying in reference to the Duke incident. "I would trace it to the atmosphere created by the exposure of the CIA involvement in the National Student Association." "Some people were bound to look around for something here."

At Pennsylvania State University, according to the "New Left Notes," (February 3, 1967), members and supporters of SDS "continued their struggle for academic freedom and student power by

challenging the administration's right to release the names of radical students to HUAC (House Committee on Un-American Activities) investigators." The article accused the University of refusing to discuss the issue and then added: "Having exhausted reasonable means for relating to the reluctant administration, SDS called for an administration building sit-in which, according to an SDS spokesman, will 'continue until the administration decides that releasing student names to HUAC is in clear violation of student rights'."

There have been frequent demonstrations of various types against the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The attack against the FBI and other investigative agencies of the Government can be expected to increase in coming months. Basic in this attack is to sow seeds of distrust, not only on the university campus, but in the community. Of course, the New Left is hostile to local law enforcement, the officers who are required by law to enforce local ordinances. At the University of California at Berkeley, for example, students openly defied the law and local officers.

These are auguries of future trouble.

**New Left Buoyed by Widespread Religious and Academic Support
though Movement Not Marked by Deep Religious or
Intellectual Characteristics**

One of the main reasons for the potency of the New Left is the widespread support it has received from clerical leaders, as well as teachers and professors in the academic community. This clerical support, in particular, has helped the Movement achieve a respectability and acceptance it probably would not have achieved otherwise. The presence of clergymen of various faiths at demonstrations and rallies lends a moral appeal which the Movement by itself doesn't possess. The very fact that professors often participate and give guidance provides an academic and intellectual platform for New Left ideas.

A key clerical supporter of the New Left, for example, is Rev. William Sloane Coffin, Jr., Yale University Chaplain. He has been extremely active as a speaker, counselor and advisor to New Left adherents. For example, an article in the February 22, 1967, issue of "The New Haven Register" reflected that Coffin, at a seminar on "Law, Order and Civil Disobedience," had proposed a national campaign of draft defiance. The article stated:

"The chaplain of Yale University has proposed clergymen encourage American students to turn in their draft cards in a mass protest of the Vietnam war.

"The Rev. William Sloane Coffin, Jr., said his plan would amount to 'coercion of the majority by the minority' and added:

"Massive civil disobedience in this instance is really a form of moral justice. On the other hand, we simply have to recognize that as men vote their fears and prejudices as much as anything else, there is no guarantee that majority rule represents the rule of conscience."

Coffin has been joined by other clerical spokesmen of all faiths. For example, at the San Francisco anti-Vietnam Rally on April 15, 1967, a Rabbi Abraham Feinberg was a key speaker. He denounced American policy in Vietnam. The crowd was made up to a large extent of New Left elements, wearing Beatnik-style dress. Rev. Martin Luther King, as at the April 15th anti-Vietnam demonstration in New York, has become a "darling" of these elements. Another minister closely identified with the New Left was the late A. J. Muste.

The February 3, 1967, issue of "New Left Notes" carried a story that "a group of Detroit clergymen, lawyers and others" had established a Draft Counselling Center for use by young men seeking alternatives to service in the Armed Forces. Headquarters of the Center was given as St. Joseph's Episcopal Church, 31 King Street, Detroit. Chairman of the Center was listed as Rev. David M. Gracie, Rev. Gracie was quoted as saying:

"Those of us creating this Center are opposed to American intervention in Vietnam and feel we have a responsibility to the many young men who are being forced to fight in a war they may not understand or agree with. This

responsibility includes discussing with them alternatives to military participation in this immoral war."

Note the phrase "immoral war." The presence of the clergy lends a moral or spiritual tone to New Left efforts to disobey the draft. This, in essence is what the Center has as an aim, as reflected in these words in the article:

"The Center will make available literature on draft deferments and conscientious objection, as well as other alternatives to the draft, such as emigration to Canada." (Underscoring added.)

These clergymen apparently see in the New Left a "sense of mission," a "moral thrust" to a better society. Unfortunately, they do not look deeply enough to see that this radical fringe actually is working against law and order, deeply distrusts our democratic processes and possesses not a constructive "idealism" but a cynical understanding of the nature of man. Though there are many varieties of opinion among New Left adherents, there appears to be little sincere belief in religion and God.

Not that the New Left openly attacks religion and the church, but they give them no support. They feel they are part of the hated "Establishment." Inasmuch as religion evidently plays a minor influence in their personal lives, they are not interested in spiritual beliefs. Some New Left adherents openly admit they are atheists.

One student confessed: "It just bothers me to go home

because I have to lie so much. I'm just sitting there and wishing I could tell them I'm an atheist but I can't yet."

The "New York Times Magazine" (April 9, 1967) ran an article on Don Smith, the bearded-New Leftist who was elected President of the student body at Iowa State University. According to the author, Smith lived off-campus near a Presbyterian Church. "Pretty ironical," Smith was quoted as saying, "me. living next to this."

"Are you a Presbyterian?"

"No. Used to be Catholic. I don't ever really remember believing in God though. Religion is icky."

In the April 23, 1967 issue of this magazine, the original author of this article, writing a letter to the editor, indicated that Smith had recently addressed the American Lutheran Pastors and their wives on "Why I Left the Church."

Staughton Lynd, a professor of history at Yale University, is one of the most outspoken of the academic leaders of the New Left. He is a highly controversial figure in the university community with his many speeches, articles and foreign travel. Because of his academic background, he has become, in many respects, the intellectual fount of New Left ideology. He has been a formulator, for example, of the concept of "participatory democracy." Therefore, his ideas are widely quoted in New Left circles and put to work by its adherents.

Perhaps this is Lynd's chief contribution to the Movement. A "New York Times" article (December 28, 1965) identified Lynd as one of the New Left's elder statesmen: "...his appeal among the wildly proliferating groups of the new left is enormous." Students were quoted as to his influence: "Yes, Lynd could be the one to lead the whole left." "...one of those great men of history." "Lynd is the best political spokesman on the left."

The Yale professor is best known publicly, however, for his bizarre, well-publicized visit in late 1965 and early 1966 to Hanoi in company with Thomas Hayden (an SDS leader) and Dr. Herbert Aptheker (communist functionary). The three made the trip without State Department permission. After his return, he spoke about his visit, for example, before some 3,000 people at Woolsey Hall at Yale. The "New Haven Register" reported (January 18, 1966):

"Laughter, applause and words of peace rang through Woolsey Hall Monday night as Staughton Lynd told the Yale community and New Haven of his visit to North Viet Nam.

"Yale's best known assistant professor of history dug deep into a well-stocked bag and came up with a 60-minute talk laced with humor, descriptive touches and his views of war and peace as reflected in the diary of his journey to Hanoi.

"With the hall's 2,800 seats filled and spectators lining the walls, the 36-year-old Lynd stood amid a glut of bright photographers' lights and kept more than 3,000 listeners in their seats until the end."

Lynd's influence in the New Left is deeper than most people suspect. This is also true of other academic leaders of the New Left. Don Smith told the "New York Times" that he picked up his "radical ideas" from Greg Calvert. Who is Greg Calvert? He was Smith's history teacher at Iowa State. He is now National Secretary of the SDS. At the college age, students are most impressionable. Hence, the danger of New Left-type professors.

Alice Lynd (Mrs. Staughton Lynd), for example, indicated in a letter to "New Left Notes" (February 3, 1967) that she was writing a book on draft resistance.

"I am preparing a book about men who have refused to fight in the Vietnam war and the issues or experiences which lead people to defy Selective Service or military orders on the basis of their conscientious objection to this particular war."

She asks readers to send to her any personal experiences, letters and biographical data on this topic. In essence, this book is to become an instruction book on how to evade the draft!

Yet, paradoxically, despite the leadership of these professors and ministers the New Left movement is intellectually hollow and superficial. A review of "New Left Notes" and other New Left literature will bring out how impractical and foolish their schemes are. They are based on negativism, a desire to tear down with little thought given to the positive. In many respects, the New Left is anti-intellectual.

in that it does not face up to the hard-core problems of life in a twentieth century world. It does not offer the intellectual integrity, hard work and common sense needed to grapple with topics such as poverty, peace, and the nuclear bomb. Their approach is emotional and simplistic.

**Base Motives Always Ascribed to the United States With Little or No
Criticism of the Communist Enemy**

A key characteristic of the New Left is an unrelenting criticism of the United States, always ascribing to this country the most vile and base motives. It is not only that this country is wrong, in their opinion: rather, in their eyes, this country must have an evil, malicious and unworthy motive for taking the actions it does. You might almost call this the "devil theory of history." Hence, in the Vietnam War the United States is accused of "murder," "destroying entire populations" and "unjustified and immoral bombing," yet almost nothing is said about Viet Cong atrocities, raids and terror attacks.

The "Washington Daily News" (April 17, 1967), editorializing about the April 15th demonstrations, stated:

"They are a minority, a tiny minority, and a not-very-representative one at that. What unites them is their faulty vision. They have a truly astigmatic view of the war.

"They ignore United States motives in Vietnam: To let South Vietnamese settle their political future free from subversion from the North. They ascribe to the U. S. only the basest motives: Murder, conquest, dominance."

For example, at the University of Hawaii (March 21, 1966) an anti-Vietnam rally was held. The platform of Hemenway Hall was decorated with a large parody on the United States flag. Dollar signs replaced the stars; the flag was red, white and black, and the stripes

were pointed. A Viet Cong flag was flown. There were two signs, one with swastikas at the top and the bottom bearing the inscription "Down with LBJ and His Fascist Running Dogs."

This anti-American mania is reflected in a number of ways. For example, draft cards have been burned. The American flag has been desecrated. Bitter attacks have been made on the motives of American leaders, insinuating the most unworthy motives. In the April 15th demonstration in New York City, for example, floats in the parade included such items as the Statute of Liberty lying on its side. In addition, trucks were filled with parts of mannequins to symbolize the destruction in Vietnam and a yellow submarine. Over 50 individuals burned their draft cards in Central Park during the demonstration. This burning was organized by the Cornell University Chapter of Students for a Democratic Society. An American flag was also burned in the Park.

One looks in vain for comparable criticism of North Vietnam or its communist allies, Soviet Russia and Red China. They are even made heroes, with their actions cast in a favorable light.

The New Left seems to desire - almost to need - an "enemy" on which to vent its bitterness and spleen. That "enemy" is their own country and government. This is one of the paradoxes of the New Left.

Deeper, however, can be seen a basic hatred of America

that can be satisfied only by the total destruction of this country.

Here lies the danger of the New Left - its nihilism and anarchism.

Moreover, it is growing more militant and hostile to law. The

"National Guardian" of April 8, 1967, carries an analysis of the SDS

saying the organization is changing significantly:

"A year ago SDS was discussing the possibility of a move 'from protest to politics.' Today the discussion, and perhaps the decision, is 'from protest to resistance.' The distinction between politics and resistance is so great as to imply a qualitative change."

"By politics SDS meant the creation of a left political force in the U.S. that would work within the norms of society. By resistance, according to Gregory Calvert, SDS national secretary, is meant this formulation: 'No matter what America demands, it does not possess us. Whenever that demand comes - we resist'."

Note the concept: that of resistance; not of working

within "the norms of society," as a legitimate reform movement, but developing tools of resistance! Here is the "qualitative change."

Resistance will be brought about, for example, by SDS plans to organize unions of draft resisters. Carl Davidson, SDS national vice president, frankly sets forth the objective: such anti-draft organizing, he says, "moves from protest activity to activity that takes on more and more of the characteristics of a seditious resistance movement." If arrest is inevitable, "I think our anti-draft organizers should jump bail, cut out, and go underground, either in

the U.S. or Canada."

Later, the article discusses more fully the "resistance concept," quoting Gregory Calvert. To reach students, Calvert says, "We have to build a movement out of people's guts, out of their so-far internalized rejection of American society, and present people with a revolutionary alternative to the American way of life."

Calvert continues:

"A resistance movement, based on the slogan, 'Not with my life, you don't,' is basic to helping people break out of their own prisons. People are capable of doing extraordinary things when they are in resistance. They can walk out on their studies and take on new lives, if necessary. They do not walk to gas chambers. In the process of resistance, in struggling against the powerlessness that capitalism imposes on the individual, there is a rediscovery of the self in the midst of a dehumanizing society.

"Many of us in SDS share a conviction that this is what has to happen. That we must resist, and that people must break free. None of us is sure we can win. All we can say is that there are other ways to lead our lives in the face of the obscenity of what American life is - and that we intend to live them that way." (underscoring added).

This same concept - that our society isn't really worth saving - is emphasized by Yale Professor Staughton Lynd, the chief "philosopher" of the New Left. Lynd says:

"In sum, then, participatory democracy seems to be driving toward the 'live-in,' the building of a brotherly way of life even in the jaws of Leviathan. It is conscientious objection not just to war, but to the whole fabric of a dehumanized society. It is civil disobedience not

just by individuals, but, hopefully, by broad masses of alienated Americans. Like the conscientious objector, however, the participatory democrat has unfinished business with the question: Is what's-intended a moral gesture only, or a determined attempt to transform the American power structure?"
(Underscoring added.)

The burning of draft cards and the spitting on the American flag are only outward manifestations of a deeper malady - a total rejection of America of 1967. This rejection is to be brought about by various types of resistance, such as by civil disobedience, failure to obey the draft and other means. Ultimately, the hope is to tear apart our society.

**New Left Movement Often Reflects Bizarre Dress, Obscene
Language and Relative Moral Standards**

Running through the New Left movement is a definite pattern of personal habits as reflected in dress, language and moral habits. In some respects, they serve as symbols of recognition for these groups not only on campuses but elsewhere.

Many New Leftists are identified by a beatnik style, with long hair and sandals. Some of the boys wear beards, while the girls dress in black stockings, old shoes and odd-fitting dresses. Often personal cleanliness is neglected, with dirty fingernails, unbrushed hair and unwashed faces.

At the April 15, 1967, anti-Vietnam demonstration in Kezar Stadium in San Francisco, a high percentage of the participants were beatniks and hippies who were conspicuous with their long hair, unkempt beards, sandals, boots and multi-colored wearing apparel. They were heckled during the parade to the stadium by pro-Vietnam demonstrators who kept calling, "Take a bath!" "Take a bath!"

A certain psychology seems to underlie this desire for unconventional dress. At the heart of the New Left is the concept of rebellion against conformity, institutions, society. Hence, bizarre dress becomes, in their eyes, a way of striking back against what they call regimentation. They want to be different. They seek ways

to scoff at established institutions - not only to satisfy their own inner feelings of alienation, but to antagonize those who believe in the accepted morality. To the New Left, unconventionality is an inherent characteristic of its view of the world.

Associated with the habit of dress is widespread use of drugs - the psychedelic world. It is difficult to state with accuracy the extent of "hippie" activity among the New Left - its use of LSD, marijuana, opium and other types of drugs. Obviously, many New Left adherents have not dabbled in this type of activity.

Considerable publicity concerning drugs and the New Left occurred recently when Don Smith, New Left president of the student body at Iowa State University, admitted that he smoked marijuana at pot parties on campus.

The use of drugs, however, would be part of the psychology of the New Left - to shock their elders and society at large, to show their rebellion, to give practical evidence of their unconventionality.

Still another sign of the New Left is the use of obscene language. Here is still more evidence of the desire to be different and to be non-conformists. You need only read "New Left Notes," the publication of the SDS, for example, to see the frequent use of four letter words. They are designed not only to shock, but to make their authors feel part of the "liberal modern trend," that is, which

accepts and encourages such language in literature and daily life.

Some of this language even appears in college newspapers. The March 14, 1967, issue of "The Spectrum," publication of the State University of New York at Buffalo, carried an insert called "Introspectrum," which purported to be a coverage of "Spring Arts: 67." This insert included a review of a performance given by "The Fugs," a musical group, during a recent University concert. It described in filthy language the music performed and the lyrics employed during the performance. The song topics ranged from a gutter description of sex to an obscene description of American foreign policy.

In the same category, are the moral standards of many New Leftists: namely, "that whatever you want to do, goes!" SDS, for example, has held some of its meetings in rural resort areas. The members of both sexes sleep in the same cabins. They dress or not dress, depending on how they feel. "Morality" means just what you want it to mean!

In the field of sex, as in language, dress and drugs, the New Left wants to violently slap against what it calls conventional or bourgeois society. In this way, it feels, New Leftists can assert their "individuality" and "personality."

Not long ago, a news dispatch told how a San Francisco

church had offered its facilities to some of the hippies. The article starts out:

"Suppose a bunch of marijuana smoking hippies, boys with hair to their shoulders and barefoot girls in funny glasses, were using the basement of your church round-the-clock?"

Some of the church officers don't like what's going on. One official is quoted:

"When a group of people reject the moral code of our society, curse and swear, are admitted fornicators, are physically unclean, reject - if not despise - the law, etc., I believe they are unchristian and immoral.

"The fact that they may practice principles which are also Christian does not make them either Christian or religious."

The clergyman involved sees them in a different sense. He feels that the hippies have "a very strong and urgent spiritual hunger" and the church should help them.

Here is the controversy which has been stirred up.

**The Generational Gap - A New Left Distrust of All People
Over the Age of 30**

To understand the New Left, we must appreciate the significance of the so-called "generational gap." Much has been written in the past about the gap between generations, the misunderstandings between fathers and sons. This undoubtedly has been true as far back as ancient Greece and Rome.

But in the New Left movement, the "generational gap" takes on a special significance. It is not a matter of honest disagreement, of logical conflicts based on differences of age or environment. The difference stems from an abiding distrust, rejection, if not hatred. The New Left has absolutely no use for the older generation - and is not hesitant in saying so.

As one commentator stated, these youngsters simply don't trust their elders, who are defined as any person over 30 years of age.

Julian Bond, the Negro New Leftist legislator in Georgia who recently achieved national publicity, was quoted as saying, "I'm twenty-eight and already I feel old."

Why this distrust, this cleft-like dichotomy between generations?

Because, in New Left eyes, the "old generation" is decadent, corrupt and not worth redeeming. A commentator, speaking

of an address Bond made before a group of high school students, said he "received his greatest applause when he condemned in sweeping fashion the old politics, the old parties, the compromises of the old liberalism."

This same viewpoint was expressed by another writer who stated that some students "are almost arrogant in accusing the older generation of having sold out." He quoted one student as saying the generational gap "arises out of the disillusionment with the older group who have given up and traveled the middle of the road, despite its ruts and the crap that falls on them. . . . People in the older generation. . . are prone to accept a compromise."

Here is the moralism of the New Left, the constant feeling that their elders have "played false," have compromised with the "evils" of the "Establishment" and the "status quo." Hence, the older generation should be knocked from its pedestal of "hypocrisy" and "insincerity."

To the New Left, the "generational gap" implies that a policy is invalid unless it (the new generation) has had a hand in its formulation. Anything created by the "elders" is not binding on them. What does this mean? It means rejecting the inherited wisdom of the past. It means the denial of authority. Hence, we see violent attacks against school regulations, curricula and

administrative officers. If you don't like the rules, flaunt them.

If the "authorities" (whether school or governmental) attempt to bring you to judgment, scorn and defy them! The law - what is it? It is nothing but an archaic set of rules created by adults who no longer command respect or obedience!

Stokely Carmichael, the fiery leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and an advocate of "black power," is one of the most outspoken advocates of the New Left's "generational gap." In a recent talk, for example, he denounced coalitions of Negroes with white liberal and labor groups as "total garbage." He ridiculed "talk of morality, love, hand holding, singing songs."

By their self-righteous posture and contempt for all who disagree with them, the New Left to a large extent is an isolationist-type group. By their own demeanor, they have alienated themselves from the mainstream of university and national life. They want no part of "compromise," "coalition," "working with other groups." This isolationist, purist viewpoint leads them to become more radical and arrogant and impractical. The very fact that SDS is now shifting from a policy of protest to one of resistance regarding the draft, is an indication of this position.

Increasingly, the New Left can be expected to appeal to high school students. So far, SDS, for example, has evidenced little interest in organizing chapters in high schools. However, SDS has

been interested in passing out literature to high school students and encouraging them to participate in anti-Vietnam demonstrations.

The New Left's future pressure, with its emphasis on youth as the ultimate panacea of all problems, will be increasingly directed toward the growing numbers of young people in our country. In a population which is becoming increasingly youthful, the New Left can be expected to find wider fields of endeavor.

A key question is: how effectively can the New Left infect the rising generation with its anti-American prattle?

WHAT IS THE NEW LEFT'S PRIME DANGER?

The New Left's impact on American life (on the college and university campus in particular) is reflected by the growing number of articles, pictures and stories about it in our news media.

Not that student unrest and dissatisfaction are new. They have been erupting through the centuries - in Greece, Rome, 19th century Victorian England. To some members of the older generation, student behavior (or misbehavior) is shameful and reprehensible; to others, it is only part of the growing up process.

It is not the dissent, the often overzealous enthusiasm, the demonstrations and parades of students which are concerning many thoughtful Americans today. Dissent is an integral part of our American way of life. Dissent is the very heartbeat of academic life. Traditionally, the university campus has been the home of all varieties of opinion, some highly radical and unorthodox.

Moreover, what adult college graduate cannot remember (usually with nostalgia and humor) some "stunt," or "demonstration" or "incident" in which he participated as a student? The very fact that college students do "odd" things, such as conducting panty raids, blocking traffic, waving signs, going on "toots," is nothing new. Today's youths probably don't behave too differently from their fathers

and great grandfathers.

Student dissent and behavior (or misbehavior) are not what concerns perceptive citizens today. Rather it is something more fundamental. It is the alienation of the New Left from our democratic thought, processes and ideals. It is the open hostility of these students to law and order, to civilized behavior and the concept of liberty under law. It is the growing anarchism, nihilism and negativism of a Movement which derogates the institutions which gave it the freedom it now enjoys.

Writing in the May 6, 1967, issue of the "Saturday Evening Post," Buell G. Gallagher, President of the City College of New York, talking about these student rebels, states: "One alarming aspect of current rebellion is its disregard of the consequences of illegality. In essence, this is anarchy."

The New Left identifies itself with the problems of American society: civil rights, poverty, disease, slums. But with its anarchist bent, it refuses to cooperate sincerely with other groups interested in eradicating these same problems. The lesson is obvious. The New Leftist, despite his protestations of sincerity, is not legitimately interested in bringing about a better Nation.

Actually, and here lies the danger, he is dedicated - in his bizarre and unpredictable ways - to cut the tap roots of American society. He rejects the seasoned experience of the past. He distrusts

the motives of all except himself. He sees the future in terms of emotion and fanaticism instead of reason and common sense.

The tragedy of the New Left is that it is non-dialogue in nature. Whether its adherents realize it or not, this attitude puts them outside the pale of respectability in a democratic society - that is, they are an arrogant, haughty and obnoxious element sitting on the sidelines, criticizing others who are playing the game, but not willing to do their share. In addition, being fanatics, they attract a vast variety of irresponsibles: "kooks, beatniks, hippies, goof balls, soap box actors, demagogues."

Moreover, since they are anti-democratic, anti-American and anti-common sense, they become prey to the superior organizational ability and talents of the old-line subversive organizations, such as the Communist Party, USA, the Socialist Workers Party and their satellites. The history of the New Left is its manipulation and exploitation by men bred in the Leninist concepts of organization and tactics. Time after time the New Left has unlocked the doors of treason for these groups.

President Gallagher comments: "Today's college rebels are a new breed. They know it, and it's time we knew it also: New dimensions of understanding are required."

Here is the task of the American - to know more about the New Left, and its anarchist, nihilist, cynical strains. It should not

be arbitrarily equated with the traditional old-line Left. To simply identify them as Moscow or Peking communists would be missing the point. They are a new type of subversive - whose danger is great.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 5, 1967

FROM : C. D. Brennan *CD*

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY -
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

PURPOSE:

This memorandum is to advise that according to Detroit airtel, May 29, 1967, the Students for a Democratic Society now plans to hold its 1967 national convention at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, from June 25, 1967, to June 30, 1967, and to recommend that the field be alerted and instructed to afford the convention maximum coverage. We are also recommending that the Crime Records Division alert cooperative anticommunist news sources who may be able to publicize the participation of subversive elements in the convention and any other noteworthy topics.

OBSERVATIONS:

This Students for a Democratic Society convention will bring to Michigan swarms of young subversives and near subversives including Communist Party members, members of the Pro-Peking Progressive Labor Party, and youth followers of the Socialist Workers Party. For example, on June 1, 1967, it was reported that Gil Green, Chairman of the New York State Communist Party, has been invited to attend this convention.

All of the participants at this convention will be unified in several ways. They will be calling for acts of civil disobedience, counselling, evasion of the draft and condemning the Government of the United States, especially in its role in Vietnam. Of course, no Students for a Democratic Society convention would be complete without a program against the academic and administrative practices of our colleges and universities.

Enclosure *cc - 6-6-67*

100-439048

WNP:seq (8)

REC 20

JUN 9 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

56 JUN 15 1967

Memorandum C. D. Brennan to W. C. Sullivan
Re: STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY
100-439048

It is essential that we afford maximum coverage of the convention to determine the extent to which the Students for a Democratic Society is influenced, dominated or controlled by subversive groups. The Communist Party and other subversive groups will try to take full advantage of this convention to further their aims and objectives which in many ways parallel those of the Students for a Democratic Society.

We are, therefore, alerting all offices having chapters of this organization to this convention and are issuing instructions to the field to afford intensified coverage of the convention through appropriate informants and established sources.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended attached airtel to all offices having chapters of the Students for a Democratic Society within their divisions and which contains instructions in line with the above observations be approved.

[Handwritten signatures and initials: P, JPB, WCB, JPB, G.S., H]

Legat, Ottawa

CONFIDENTIAL

5/29/67

b7c

Director, FBI

COMINFIL STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

b1

Reurairtel with enclosures dated 5/18/67 captioned

b7c

Bufiles contain no data concerning

Mikhail Knichenko, aka Mikhail Danielovich Knichenko, registered with Local Draft Board No. 51, Kansas City, Missouri, on 1/28/65 as Mikhail Potter Knipmeyer and was classified ID as of 3/25/65. He was born 1/27/47 in Kansas City and his residence was listed as Mrs. Lucille Potter (grandmother), 1507 East 45th Street, Kansas City. On 4/28/67 an individual later identified as Knichenko was observed to drop what appeared to be a Selective Service System Registration Certificate in a tin can where it was consumed by fire. This burning took place at a draft card burning demonstration near the United States Court House and Federal Building in Chicago. Knichenko was interviewed at the office of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) in Chicago on 5/2/67 at which time he refused to make any statement.

b7c

(2)

ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 5-29-67

MAY 8 1967

- 2 - Chicago (Enclosures - 8)
- 2 - Kansas City (Enclosures - 8)
- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

WNP:cib/ebb

57 JUN 14 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAY 31 1967

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

6080

SSM

2-2

3/23

Letter to Legat, Ottawa
RE: COMINFIL STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

CONFIDENTIAL

While this does not appear to be a communication setup among SDS members, Chicago and Kansas City are requested to furnish their observations concerning this matter. Kansas City should also in this regard further identify Humfeld and discreetly ascertain her connection with Knichenko and if she is also a member of the SDS.

NOTE:

[REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

FBI

Date: 5/29/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-444394)
(105-136315)FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41653)
(100-42717)SUBJECT: CHICAGO PEACE COUNCIL (CPC)
IS - C

VIDE:

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Re airtels dated 5/23 and 5/24/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 14 copies of a LHM which sets forth information concerning an SDS and CPC sponsored anti-Viet Nam rally, which was held in Chicago, Illinois, on 5/24/67. A copy of this LHM is being furnished to the USA's Office, Chicago, for his information.

Sources utilized in the preparation of this LHM are as follows:

7 - Bureau (Encls. 14)
① - 100-439043 (SDS)
6 - Chicago

1 - 100-40903 (SDS)

B7D

100-439048-

NOT RECORDED
98 JUN 14 1967

ELS:mlb

ENCLOSURE (13)

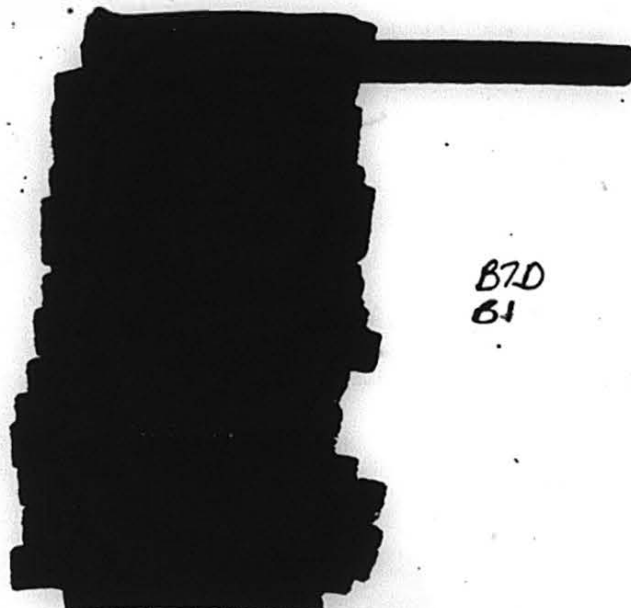
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE 3-21-77

56 JUN 21 1967

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent: _____ M Per: _____

CG 100-41653
CG 100-42717



B7D
61

This LHM is being captioned confidential in order to protect the identity of aforementioned sources, who are of continuing value and disclosure of this information furnished by these sources could seriously jeopardize there future effectiveness.

All organizations and individuals mentioned in this LHM are characterized wherein characterizations are available in the Chicago files.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
May 29, 1967

CHICAGO PEACE COUNCIL (CPC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

870

On May 23, 1967, a [REDACTED] source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available a copy of a leaflet, which indicated that the CPC and the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) would sponsor a "Public Rally of Concern" beginning at 7:30 PM, on May 24, 1967, at the Epiphany Church, 203 South Ashland, Chicago, Illinois. According to the leaflet, the rally would be in protest of the Viet Nam War, and the following individuals were listed as being the featured speakers at the aforementioned rally:

Carl Oglesby: SDS, just returned from Stockholm, Sweden, where an International War Crimes Tribunal found the American Government Guilty. Here the evidence - and be the Jury!

Muhammad-Ali: Heavyweight World Champion will tell why he refuses to be drafted. (Mr. Muhammad Ali has agreed to come and speak unless he is prevented by court procedures.)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

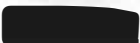
3/23/77 6080
led/ea

100-439048-
ENCLOSURE

CHICAGO PEACE COUNCIL (CPC)

Reverend James Bevel: Leader of Freedom Movement, will tell about his confrontation with President Johnson. He will report on the Washington Anti-War Conference (held on May 20-21) and the plans adopted as to "How We Can Stop This Immoral and Criminal War Now!"

Oscar Brown, Jr.: Will sing and entertain.

On May 25, 1967  source and the b7D
second and third sources, who have furnished reliable information in the past advised that the CPC and SDS sponsored a "Public Rally of Concern" which was held at the Epiphany Church, Chicago, Illinois, beginning at 7:30 PM, on May 24, 1967. The sources stated that this rally was held to protest United States intervention in South Viet Nam, and that approximately 550 individuals were in attendance. The sources added that the main speakers at this rally were: Reverend James Bevel, National Leader of the Spring Mobilization Committee; Dee Jacobsen, Assistant National SDS Secretary, who spoke on behalf of Carl Oglesby, former National Officer of the SDS, and who was unable to attend the rally; Le Roy Wolins, member of the Veterans for Peace; and Jack Spiegel, an officer of the CPC. Sources stated that the aforementioned speakers all spoke out against the war in Viet Nam; all indicated that United States troops should be immediately withdrawn from South Viet Nam, and that the United States was the actual aggressor in the immoral war. According to the three sources, Jack Spiegel, during his speech, indicated that Mohammad Ali (Cassius Clay) was to be the main speaker at the rally, however, Spiegel added that he was unable to attend because he was being detained by the United States Government. The three sources stated Spiegel did not elaborate further with respect to this remark.



CHICAGO PEACE COUNCIL

The [redacted] and [redacted] sources further stated that Oscar Brown, Jr., a nationally known entertainer, entertained the audience with a few songs and, in addition, made several anti-Viet Nam remarks.

The [redacted] sources stated that the aforementioned rally, which ended at approximately 10:15 PM, was peaceful, and that there were no incidents or arrests.

Reverend James Bevel

A [redacted] source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that during March, 1966, Reverend James Bevel was at the office of the Chicago Chapter of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA), and in discussing a notification that the United States Attorney General intended to label the DCA as a Communist front, Bevel stated he would ignore the accusation. He felt the DCA had a program of help for people. When one of those present stated that he was a Communist, Bevel replied, "Every thinking American should be. American Negroes have not begun to read yet, but when they do, all will be socialists".

b7c

Le Roy Wolins

A [redacted] source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that as of May, 1967, Le Roy Wolins was a member of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois.

Oscar Brown, Jr.

A [redacted] source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on February 3, 1958, advised that one Oscar Brown, Jr., was a member of the CP of Illinois until 1957. It is not known how long he was a member of the CP but it had been reported by CP members in early 1957 that Brown left the CP at the beginning of 1957.

CHICAGO PEACE COUNCIL

Jack Spiegel

A [REDACTED] source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised during June, 1964, that Jack Spiegel is still possibly a member of the CP of Illinois, since Spiegel is sometimes referred to in such a manner within the CP of Illinois circles, that would indicate he continues to hold CP membership. B7C

Characterizations of the SDS and DCA are attached.

The following agencies were advised of the above information:

[REDACTED] Region I, 113th
MI Group, Evanston, Illinois

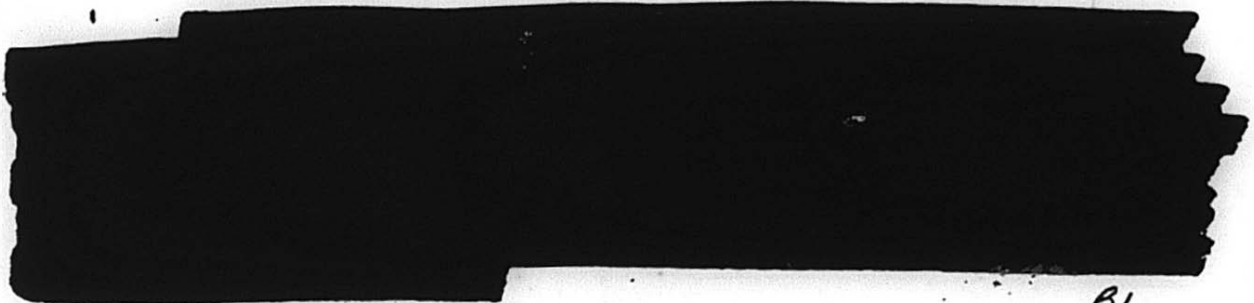
[REDACTED] United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois B7C

[REDACTED] United States Attorney's Office, Chicago, Illinois

[REDACTED] Security Unit
Chicago Police Department,
Chicago, Illinois

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

81

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.F.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "it is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people."

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC has varied; however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

As of July, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

F B I

Date: 6/2/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Wick _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439048)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-40903)
 SUBJECT: COMINFIL, STUDENTS FOR A
DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)
 IS - C

Re Chicago airtel and LHM dated 5/9/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies and for the Cincinnati and Detroit Offices two copies each of an LHM, which sets forth information concerning the new location of the SDS National Convention, which is now scheduled to be held at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, beginning 6/25/67.

The following sources were utilized in the preparation of the attached LHM:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE *b*

- (3) - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
 2 - Cincinnati (100-14444) (Enc. 2) (RM)
 2 - Detroit (100-30957) (Enc. 2) (RM)
 2 - Chicago

ELS: BAS

C. C. Wick

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING
 SLIP(S) OF _____
 DATE 3-24-73

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

JUN 16 1967

REC 33

100-439048-2063

JUN 12 1967

with organization
CG 100-40903 *member*

Subj
Files of the Chicago Office contained insufficient information to additionally subversively characterize NEIL BUCKLEY, ERIC CHESTER and JERRY LUSTIG, who are mentioned in the attached LHM.

7-11-67
The Bureau is requested to note that the Chicago Office again set forth the agenda for the National SDS Conference although it had been previously set forth in referenced LHM dated 5/9/67. The reason for again setting forth the agenda was due to the fact that there were several minor changes made in the current agenda.

Chicago is continuing to follow this matter closely and will keep the Bureau and all interested offices advised.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

June 2, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

CG 100-40903

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to Chicago communication dated
May 9, 1967, captioned as above.

On June 1, 1967, a source, who has furnished
reliable information in the past, made available a copy of
"New Left Notes", dated May 22, 1967, which is published
weekly by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), 1608
West Madison Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. In the aforementioned
publication, the following article appeared on page 1:

"ANTIOCH CANCELS

"CONVENTION MOVED TO ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.
DATES SAME. A PAINFUL CASE.

"Neil Buckley
"(Convention coordinator)

"A few weeks after the Administration of
Antioch College, not much unlike the more
obviously repressive administrations at all
other colleges and universities in the country,

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
(FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned
to your agency; it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

6080
3/23/77 lid/ls

100-43118-2062

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY (SDS)

had given approval to Antioch sds to host the Convention, the Administration decided that there had been a 'misunderstanding' between the involved parties and it was not possible for the college to host the Convention because of 'previous commitments to other groups.' The Administration tried several other places (the Antioch high school, Central State University of Ohio, etc.) and could not find anyone willing to give us facilities for the Convention. Rather than wait for the Antioch College public relations department to make any more forays into the bureaucracies of academic Ohio, we decided to move the Convention.

"When the first indications of bourgeois obfuscation started to come in, we called several campuses in the Midwest to see if they could host the Convention. VOICE in Ann Arbor managed to get the Michigan Administration's approval to host the Convention. Eric Chester from the No. California Regional Office and VOICE members are working to finalize arrangements. The NAC decided to hire Jerry Lustig to work full time with VOICE from 1 June until the Convention is in session. At this time things look fairly settled; yet considering the events of the past month it is impossible to predict what travesty may befall us.

"The complications arising from the events of the past few weeks bring to mind several possible alternatives which may prove to be solutions.

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY (SDS)

"First, a committee be established by the Convention or the NC to prepare arrangements for the next Convention a year in advance. With the full realization that in the past this has been attempted with no success and that long range, one shot movement committees often disband naturally before the long range goal is fulfilled, it seems best that the committee so constituted be responsible to the NO and be responsible to report on progress at each NC preceding the Convention. If we are to continue to use campus facilities for Conventions and NC's, it will be necessary to have solid commitments in hand so administrations can't go back on their promises as they have done in the past.

"It is probable that with the increased effectiveness of SDS programs against the University, both as an institution which miseducates and as a provider of military research and military personnel, administrations will refuse to host either conventions or NC's in the future. Thus, while it may become important for us to learn self-sufficiency, as Greg Calvert suggested strongly at the Cambridge NC, it may also become important for us to become independent with regard to facilities for NC's and Conventions. A suggestion has been kicked around the NO for the past several weeks that we purchase some land in the Midwest where we will build sufficient facilities for meetings, housing, food preparation, etc. One suggestion to implement the building program is a 'Build, Not Burn' week where all good Movement carpenters would converge on the site and

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY (SDS)

construct the camp. The camp could be made self-supporting from rental fees charged to other student or radical groups who have had similar problems finding facilities for large meetings. This proposal would seem to be the more logical and indeed favorable of the two. (The camp could also serve as a rest home for weary radicals.)"

A [redacted] source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that as of June 1, 1967, Greg Calvert is the National Secretary of the SDS.

On May 31, 1967, the second source made available a form letter which was addressed to "Dear Brothers and Sisters" and sent over the name and signature of Neil Buckley, SDS National Correspondent. In this letter it was indicated that the SDS National Convention would be held from June 25, 1967, until July 2, 1967. On the reverse side of the aforementioned letter, the following information was set forth with respect to the National Convention agenda:

"CONVENTION AGENDA

"DAY 1: (JUNE 25) Registration all day; films and other happenings in the evening. Orientation and group discussions.

"DAY 2: (JUNE 26) Analysis -- An Overview (to be published in NLN previous to the convention.) All day workshops on papers with time devoted to reading of the papers by the individual participants.

"DAY 3: (JUNE 27) Where the Movement is At: Morning presentation of strategy papers in a panel. Discussion in small workshops for the rest of the day.

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY (SDS)

- A. Civil rights
- B. Student Movement -- University
- C. Foreign policy and anti-war
- D. Labor
- E. Draft
- F. 'Middle Class' (New Working Class & Professionals.)
- G. Poor
- H. Electoral Politics
- I. Quality of Life, Sex, Drugs, etc.
- J. The Woman Question

"DAY 4: (JUNE 28) Plenary: A. Set priorities for working papers and topics.
B. Set Agenda
C. Check credentials, & c.
D. PARTY.

"DAY 5: (JUNE 29) Working Workshops -- getting proposals whipped into shape.

"DAY 6: (JUNE 30) Plenary -- Convention

"DAY 7: (JULY 1) Plenary -- Convention (until evening) National Council (night)

"DAY 8: (JULY 2) National Council

"(CHANGES WILL BE ANNOUNCED IN NLN AS THEY OCCUR.)"

A characterization of the SDS is attached.

